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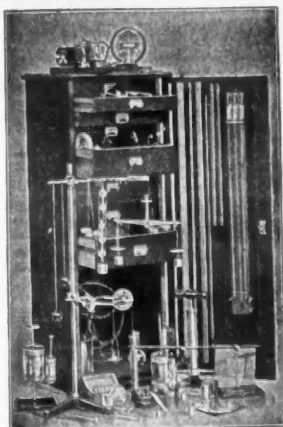
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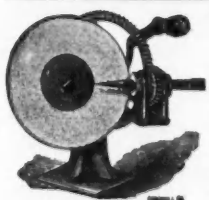
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ABBREVIATIONS.

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Educational	Educational Publishing Co.	New York, Chicago.
Ginn	Ginn & Co.	Boston, New York, Chicago.
Heath	D. C. Heath & Co.	Boston, New York, Chicago.
Houghton	Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	Boston, New York, Chicago.
Jenkins	Wm. R. Jenkins.	New York City.
Longmans	Longmans, Green & Co.	New York.
Maynard	Maynard, Merrill & Co.	New York, Chicago.
Merrill	G. & C. Merrill Co.	Springfield, Mass.
Macmillan	The Macmillan Co.	New York, Chicago.
Meyers	Myers, Fishel & Co.	Harrisburg, Pa.
National	National Publishing Co.	Louisville, Ky.
Peckham	Peckham, Little & Co.	New York.
Pitman	Isaac Pitman & Sons.	New York.
Prang	Prang Educational Co.	Boston, New York, Chicago.
Sadler	Sadler-Rowe Co.	Baltimore.
Scott	Scott, Foresman & Co.	Chicago, New York.
Silver	Silver, Burdett & Co.	Boston, New York, Chicago.
Sower	Christopher Sower Co.	Philadelphia.
Thompson	Thompson, Brown & Co.	Boston, Chicago.
University	University Publishing Co.	New York, New Orleans.

ALGEBRA.

Slaughter's Elements	Appleton
" Principles	"
Wentworth Series	Ginn
Beman & Smith	Ginn
Wells' Series	Heath
Bowser's Series	"
McCurdy's Exercise	"
Book	"
Freeland's	Longmans
Hall & Knights	Macmillan
Thompson's New	Maynard
First Book	Silver
Lilly's Series	"
Brooks'	Sower
Beginners'	Thompson
Bradbury Series	"
Fairbanks & Hebdon	"
Sanford's Ele.	University
Nicholson's Ele.	"
Venable Series	"

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Beman & Smith	"
Prince's	"
Smith's	"
Walsh's Series	Heath
Eaton's	"
Atwood's Series	"
Sutton & Kimbrough's	"
White's Series	"
Colburn's	Houghton
McLellan & Ames' Series	"
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Rational Gr. Sch.	"
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Bradbury's Eaton's	"
Nicholson's Series	University
Sanford's Series	"
Venable's Series	"

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The Principles of Art	"
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Charts	"
You g's	Ginn
Ball's Elements	Macmillan
Howe's Elements	"
Peck's Constellations	"

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Bidgood's	Longmans
Parker's	Macmillan

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Montgomery's Mod	Merrill
Rowe's Comm. Indus-	"
trial	Sadler
Hall's Art of Accounts	Silver
Mayhew's Series	"
Lyte's Book	Sower
Meservey's	Thompson
American Accountant	University

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Man	Appleton
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Bergen's	Ginn
Grays	"
Wood's	"
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Stevens'	"
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" Ele. Inorganic	"
" Chem. Analysis	"
" Chem. Lect. Exp.	"
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Appleton's Series	"

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Citizenship	Longmans
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Mowry's Studies	"
Shepard's	Sower
Finger's Lowry's	University

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Webster's History of Com-	"
merce	Ginn

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ing English	"
Roudebush Comp. & R.	"
Blank	Central
Everyday English	Ginn
Genung's Series	"
Lockwood & Emerson's	"
Mother Tongue, Bk. III	"
William's Practical	Heath
Strang's Ex. in Eng.	"
Pearson's Comp.	"
Spalding's Ele. Comp.	"
Lewis' Intro. Rhetoric	"
Webster's English: Comp.	"
and Literature	Houghton
Webster's Ele. Comp.	"
Bates' Talks on Writ-	"
ing English	"
White's Everyday Eng-	"
lish	"
White's Words and	"
Their Uses	"
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Baldwin's	"
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Carpenter's H. Sch. First	"
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Course	"
Anthony's Mechanical	"
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" Gearing	"
Daniels' Lettering	"
Morris' Teaching of Longmans	"
" Geometrical	"
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Halle's Prac. Draw.	Maynard
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Expression	"
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and Good Reading	"
"	Longmans
Brookings & Ringwalt's	"
Briefs for Debate	"
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Reading	"

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Gide's Principles	Heath
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Riverside Series	"
Masterpieces Am. Lit.	"
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Riverside School Library	"
American Prose	"
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Lit.	"
Higginson and Boynt-	"
on's Hist. Am. Lit.	"
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"	Longmans
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Arnold	"
Brooke-Carpenter	"

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Chittenden's Ele.	Scott
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"	Silver
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Pattee's Reading	"
Courses	"
Pattee's Foundations	"
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Golden Rod Books	University
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Foundations	"
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Heath Dictionaries	"
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Anecdotes Nouvelles	"
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Pitman's	"
Ills. First Reader and	"
De Borde's Ele.	Scott
Donay's Reader	Silver
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"	Macmillan
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Redway's Elementary	Scribner
Gilbert & Brigham's	Appleton
(Physical)	"
Adams' Commercial	"
" Elementary	"
Davis'	Ginn
Dodge's Reader	Longmans
Tarr's	Macmillan
Maury's	University
McFarlane's Com. &	"
Indust.	Sadler

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Shaler's First B. In.	Heath
Tarr's Elements	Macmillan
Scott's Introduction	"
Hellprin's Earth	Silver

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Waldo's Descriptive	"
Geometry	"
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Candy's Analytic	"
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Murray's Trig.	"
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Trigonometric Tables	"
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Lock-Miller's Trig.	"
Loney's Trig.	"
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" Acad. P. & S.	"
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Venable's	University

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"	Heath
Harris' Ger. Lessons	"
Heath's Series	"
" Dictionary	"
Guerber's Maerchen	"
Deutscher Hiawatha	"
Primer	Houghton
Jenkins'	"
Belley's Der Praktische	Jenkins
Deutsche	"
Dreysprung's Construc-	"
tive Process for	"
Learning Ger.	"
Schulze's Praktischer	"
Lehrgang	"
Rippe's Kindes erstes	"
Buch	"
Ills. First Reader and	"
David's Easy	"
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Longmans' Grammar	"
" Composition	"
Grammar	"
Althaus' Grammar	"
Beresford-Webb's Gram	"
Betis and Levan's Psy-	"
chological Method	"
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Authors	"
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Sagen	"
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Neue Anekdoten	"
Deutschland und die	"
Deutschen	"
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Becker's Elements	Scott
Lake Readings	"
Mueller's Series	Silver

School Board Journal

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Haven's Blanks for Conjugation or Synopsis of Ger. Verbs
Ritchie's Longmans
Arnold's Prose Comp.
White's Gram. School Texts
Jones' Prose Comp. Scott

HISTORIES.

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Whitcomb's Europe
Wrong's English
McLaughlin's Amer.
Myer's Series Ginn
Emmett's M. Ages
Montgomery's U. S.
" French
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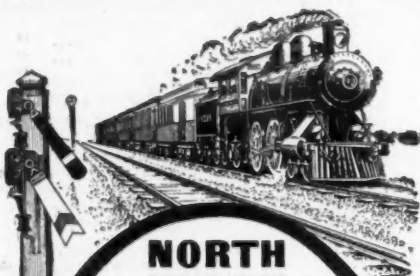
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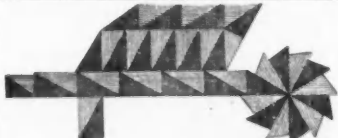
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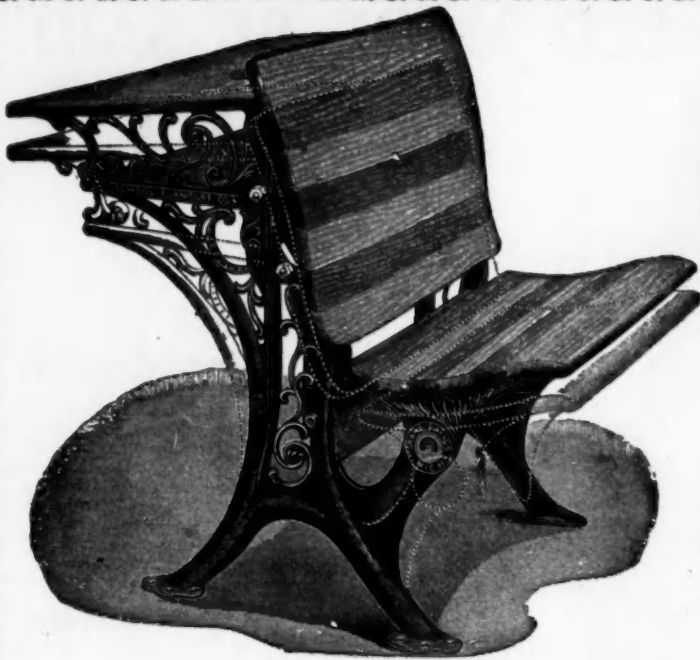
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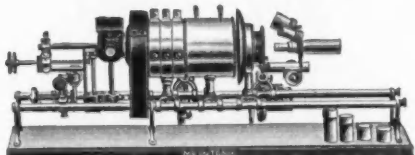
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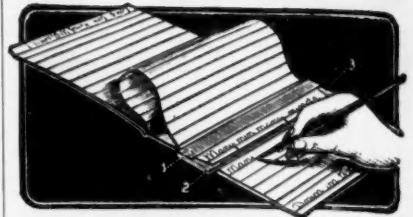
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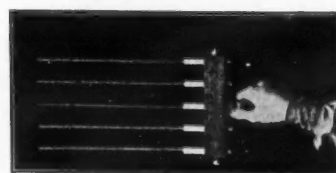
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School Board Journal

THIS JOURNAL WAS FOUNDED 1890 BY WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE.

VOL. XXX, No. 2.

MILWAUKEE—NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1905.

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WELCOME TO MILWAUKEE.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association meets at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 28th, March 1st and 2d.



RECENT DECISIONS.

Private Schools and Academies.

The trustees of a private academy made an agreement with a village board of education which occupied with its schools parts of the academy not used by the trustees, whereby the trustees were to hire the principal of the academy at a stated salary. Non-resident pupils were not to be admitted free, and the Board of Education was to pay all sums necessary to maintain the academy, and keep the receipts. *Held*, that the board would be restrained from increasing the principal's salary and from admitting non-resident pupils free, in violation of the contract. Trustees of Washington Academy in Salem v. Cruikshank, State of New York.

School Funds.

The law declaring that all moneys received from the sale of uncovered swamp lands shall be paid into the school fund of the county where the land lies, did not constitute an appropriation of such money for the support of the common school of such counties, within Constitutional Article 9, page 4, providing that all moneys which may be raised by such means as may be provided therefor are inviolably appropriated to the support of the common schools throughout the state, so as to prevent the legislature from subsequently providing that such moneys should be used and disposed of in a apportioned to the several counties of the state by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as required by the law. *McCord v. Slavin*. State of California.

Whatever right towns and counties may have to establish and maintain public schools, the constitution requires that in other respects the public school system shall be as nearly uniform as practical. *Barber v. Alexander*. State of Georgia.

Creation of Districts.

The law provides that, where territory has been attached for school purposes to an independent district, it may be restored to the territory to which it geographically belongs upon the concurrence of the respective boards of directors, and shall be restored upon the application of two-thirds of the electors residing upon the territory so set off or attached, together with the concurrence of the county superintendent and the board of the school corporation which is to receive back the territory. *Held*, that the statute applies only to the restoration of territory attached to an independent district after its organization, and not to territory taken in part to make up an independent district on its organization.—*Williams vs. Core*, State of Iowa.

Supplemental School Law, March 22, 1895, in so far as it modifies the prior law, so as to prevent a newly formed city or incorporated town from becoming a separate school district, unless it contains 400 children of school age, is not unconstitutional. Judgment affirmed, *Rosell vs. Board of Education of Neptune City*; *Rosell vs. Borough of Avon-by-the-Sea*. State of New Jersey.

The borough of Avon-by-the-Sea, being at its formation a part of the school district of Neptune City, and not situated in any township, did not by force of the supplement of the school law of March 22, 1895, providing that each in-

corporated town containing less than 400 children of school age shall be a part of the township school district in which it is situated, become part of any township school district, but remained in the school district of Neptune City. Judgment affirmed, *Rosell vs. Board of Education of Neptune City*; *Rosell vs. Borough of Avon-by-the-Sea*. State of New Jersey.

Public School Officers.

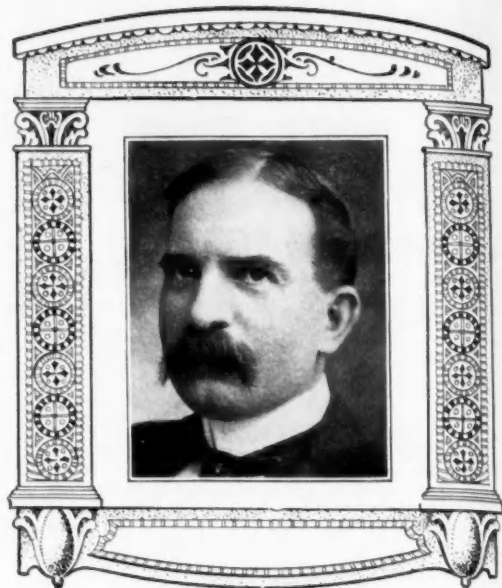
The constitution provides for the election of county school superintendents, and declares that persons elected to such office shall hold the same for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and that vacancies in such office shall be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners; the appointee to hold office until the next general election. Pol. Code, 1101, declares that an office becomes vacant on the happening of certain specified events, none of which relate to the contingency of a tie vote. *Held*, that, where there was a tie vote on an election for school superintendent of a county, such vote did not render the office vacant; the previous incumbent being entitled to hold the same until a superintendent was regularly elected.—*State of Montana vs. Acton*.

The law declaring that no person shall be qualified for the office of county superintendent of schools unless he or she holds a certificate of the highest county grade, and is a citizen of the United States, etc., applies to men and women alike.—*State of Montana vs. Acton*.

The law declares that women shall be eligible to hold the office of county superintendent of schools, and shall have the right to vote at school elections. Section 11 provides that any person qualified to vote at general elections and for state officers shall be eligible to any office therein, except as otherwise provided in the constitution, and subject to such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the legislature for city offices and "offices hereafter created." Section 2 declares that a voter shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have had a certain residence in the state, town, and precinct in which he offers to vote. *Held*, that the office of county superintendent of schools being an office created by the constitution, that an aspirant to such office should be the holder of a teacher's certificate of the highest county grade.—*State of Montana vs. Acton*.

School Books.

The law provides that whenever the revision of any books shall be determined on by the State Board of Schoolbook Commissioners, and they shall have contracted with an author to furnish the manuscript for revision, he shall be given sufficient time to perform the work, and that nothing in the statute shall be construed to prevent the board from exercising their discretion in deciding whether they shall order any of the books already in use under the contract to be revised, or whether they shall advertise for books to be adopted instead of books already in use. A board contracted with complainant for the revision of certain books, reserving the right to reject the books as revised, and subsequently complainant sued to restrain the board from letting a contract for furnishing books, the complaint alleging that the board had advertised for bids for books to take the place of those under revision, and was about to enter into a contract therefore; but it did not appear that the books as revised were suitable, or that they were not rejected by the board, and no facts were alleged from which the duty of the board to accept and approve the revision could be deduced. *Held*, that the complaint was insuffi-



HON. HENRY N. TIFFT.

President Board of Education, New York City.

cient as against a demurrer.—*Silver, Burdett & Co. vs. Indiana State Board of Education*. Indiana.

Where an order of a district board of education fixing the tax levy for a certain year was void, the collector had no authority to collect the taxes, nor had the board the right to accept a collector's bond for that year, and no recovery could be had thereon for failure of the collector to account to the board for the taxes for that year.—*United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. vs. Board of Education of Somerset Public Graded Schools*. Kentucky.

Where an election for voting a tax is to be held under the constitution for the purposes of building a schoolhouse, the petition of the taxpayers must, under pain of nullity, state the amount proposed to be realized each year from the tax.—*Bennett vs. Police Jury*. Louisiana.

A special meeting of the voters of a school district may be legally held to order the raising of tax, which had been refused at the previous annual meeting.—*Stanton vs. Board of Education of Neptune City, N. J.*

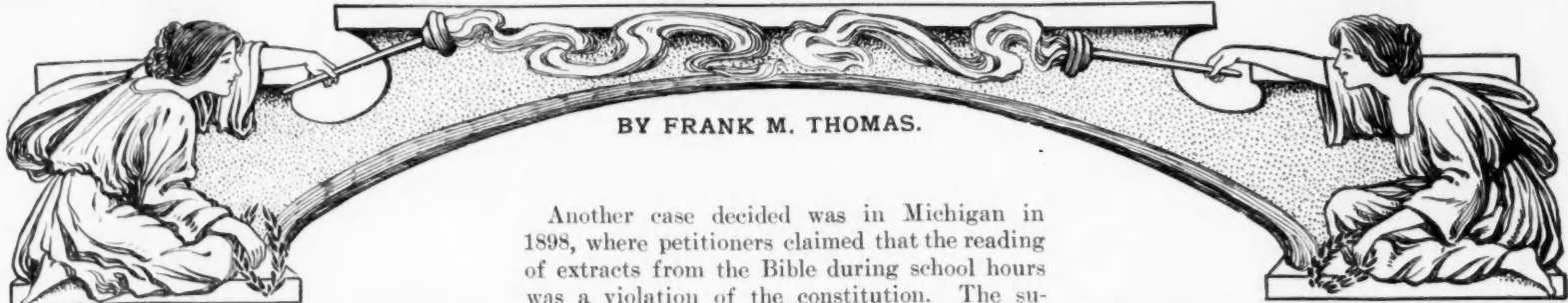


Saturday Morning Chat at the School Office.

Miss Primer—What is the future of our school board?

Miss Grammar—Living down its past.

LEGAL STATUS OF BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.



BY FRANK M. THOMAS.

In Maine in 1854, a minor brought suit through her father to recover damages from the school authorities for expelling her from said school for refusing to read a certain version of the Scriptures. The supreme court of Maine, in passing upon the case, held that there was no ground for action, that the sole power of selecting text-books and administering discipline in connection was in the hands of the school authorities. The court said: "In case of numerous translations of a work in itself unobjectionable, a preference may be expressed and acted upon without infringing the just rights of others. All that is done is that a committee for the time being prefers one to another. The adoption of one is no authoritative sanction of purity of text or accuracy of translation. School committees could rarely be found competent to settle those questions. It is simply the adoption of a particular version of a work, which from the idiomatic English of the translation and the sublime morality of its teachings, furnishes the best illustrations which the language affords of pure English undefiled, and is best fitted to strengthen the morals and promote the virtues which adorn and dignify social life. * * *

Her claim to be exempted from a general regulation of the school rests entirely on her religious belief, and is to the extent that the course of reading books shall be in entire subordination to her faith, and because it is her faith. * * *

The right of negation is, in its operations, equivalent to that of proposing and establishing. The right of one sect to interdict or expurgate would place all schools in subordination to the sect interdicting or expurgating. If the claim is that the sect of which the child is a member has the right of interdiction and that any book is to be banished because it is under the ban of her church, then the preference is practically given to such church, and the very mischief complained of is inflicted on others. The power of selection of books is withdrawn from those to whom the law intrusts and by right of negation transferred to the scholar. If the several consciences of the scholars are permitted to contravene, obstruct or annul the action of the state then power ceases to reside in majorities and is transferred to minorities."

The principle laid down by this court fifty years ago has, with two exceptions, been followed by every court which has passed upon the matter. The celebrated Ohio case, which came next in 1872, and which is often misquoted, follows the Maine court in declaring that the sole power of selecting text-books for school purposes resides in the school authorities, so much so that the court dissolved an injunction restraining the Cincinnati School Board from discontinuing the reading of the Bible.

The Iowa case, decided in 1884, was as to the constitutionality of a statute declaring that the Bible should not be excluded from public schools of the state. The statute was upheld as constitutional and in no way violating the articles of religious liberty, which are practically the same in every state.

Another case decided was in Michigan in 1898, where petitioners claimed that the reading of extracts from the Bible during school hours was a violation of the constitution. The supreme court held, all the judges concurring but one, that said readings were in no way a violation of the constitution, rather were they in keeping with the spirit of the ordinance under which Michigan was organized from the Northwest Territory.

Two years later the question as to the constitutionality of reading these same extracts came up in the state of Wisconsin. In March, 1900, the supreme court in passing upon it handed down an opinion which stands alone in American jurisprudence. It declares the Bible to be a sectarian book and as such the reading of extracts therefrom or discountenancing the reading of the Bible in the public schools. Even where it is an irritant element, the question whether its legitimate use shall be continued or discontinued is an administrative, and not a judicial question. It belongs to the school authorities, not to the courts."

This able decision is the last one handed down and may be regarded as summing up and crystallizing the opinion of the American judiciary on the subject. With it before us it is not difficult to construct a syllabus of decision as to the legal status of the Bible in the American public schools.

The use of the Bible for the purpose of giving religious instruction in the public schools has almost uniformly been declared a violation of the constitutions of the several states. The use of the Bible for reading purposes solely, without a note or comment, is not a violation of the constitutions of the several states, save in Wisconsin, where the supreme court declared that the Bible is a sectarian book and therefore prohibited by the constitution of said state. The supreme courts of all other states where the question has come up have either by express declaration or implication decided that the Bible is not a sectarian book, and that the use of it for reading purposes merely is to be left to the discretion of the school authorities, save in Iowa, where the use is made mandatory by statute.

The courts have, with two exceptions, placed the use of the Bible for reading purposes solely in the hands of the school authorities. They have absolutely divorced the religious from its literary and ethical use.

The last reported decision is that by the supreme court of Nebraska, decided Oct. 9, 1902. Court held that: "Exercises by a teacher in a public school in a school building, in school hours, and in the presence of pupils, consisting of the reading of passages from the Bible, and in the singing of songs and hymns and offering prayer to the Deity, in accordance with the doctrines, beliefs, customs, or usages of sectarian churches or religious organizations, are forbidden by the constitution of this state."

In a rehearing of the case Jan. 21, 1903, Chief Justice Sullivan handed down the following opinion, which may be said to sum up the attitude of the courts of almost every state to the question before us:

"It is said by Commissioner Ames that the morning exercises conducted by Miss Beecher constituted sectarian instruction. This conclu-

sion is vigorously assailed, but, in our judgment it is warranted by the evidence, and we adhere to it. The decision does not, however, go to the extent of entirely excluding the Bible from the public schools. It goes only to the extent of denying the right to use it for the purpose of imparting sectarian instruction.

Certainly the Iliad may be read in the schools without inculcating a belief in the Olympic divinities, and the Koran may be read without teaching the Moslem facts. Why may not the Bible also be read without indoctrinating children in the creed or dogma of any sect? Its contents are largely historical and moral. Its language is unequalled in purity and elegance. Its style has never been surpassed. But the fact that the King James or the Douay translation may be used to inculcate sectarian doctrines affords no proof that they will be so used. The law does not forbid the Bible in either version in the public schools. It is not proscribed either by the constitution or the statutes, and the courts have no right to declare its use to be unlawful because it is possible or probable that those who are privileged to use it will misuse the privilege by attempting to propagate their own peculiar theological or ecclesiastical views and opinions. The point where the courts may rightfully intervene, and where they should intervene without hesitation, is where legitimate use has degenerated into abuse, where a teacher employed to give secular instruction has violated the constitution by becoming a sectarian propagandist.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Boston. The chief of the fire department has recommended that the boys in the manual training classes be taught the art of knotting, splicing and hitching of ropes.

Louisville, Ky. Mechanical drawing and woodwork will be the first branches of manual training to invade the curriculum of the Boys' High School, hitherto exclusively scholastic.

Winona, Minn. Manual training will be introduced in the public high school.

Judge B. B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court at Denver, Colo., recently said: "I am convinced that the state does not do justice to the boy by failing to provide in its public schools the means of learning a trade before the path of crime is entered upon. A large percentage of the public school children close their education with the graded course, and in view of this fact I contend that they be put in the way of learning a trade in the graded schools."

St. Louis, Mo. At the recommendation of Supt. Soldan the board will furnish each one of the manual training schools with an emergency kit containing simple remedies for use in light accidents.

Chicago, Ill. The board is considering a project for building another manual training school, similar to the well-known Crane Manual Training School. The building, if erected, will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000, and will be located in the southern section of the city.

MILWAUKEE MEETING.

The table is set. The feast is ready. The guests are called. Miss Milwaukee has opened the gates of the city and welcomes the guests upon their entrance.

The local arrangements for the reception of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association are completed. Every effort has been made to meet in the completest possible manner, with the facilities at hand, the wants of the association.

The Executive Headquarters will be at the Plankinton House, Grand avenue, west of the river, in the central portion of the city.

The General Sessions will be held at the Davidson theater, two blocks west of the headquarters.

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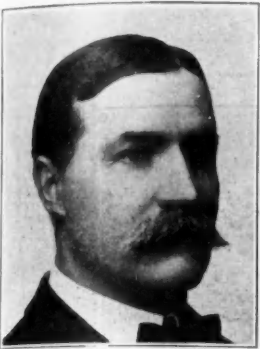


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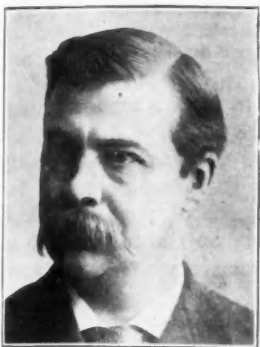


BIRDSEYE VIEW OF MILWAUKEE.

SIGHTS IN MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION CITY.



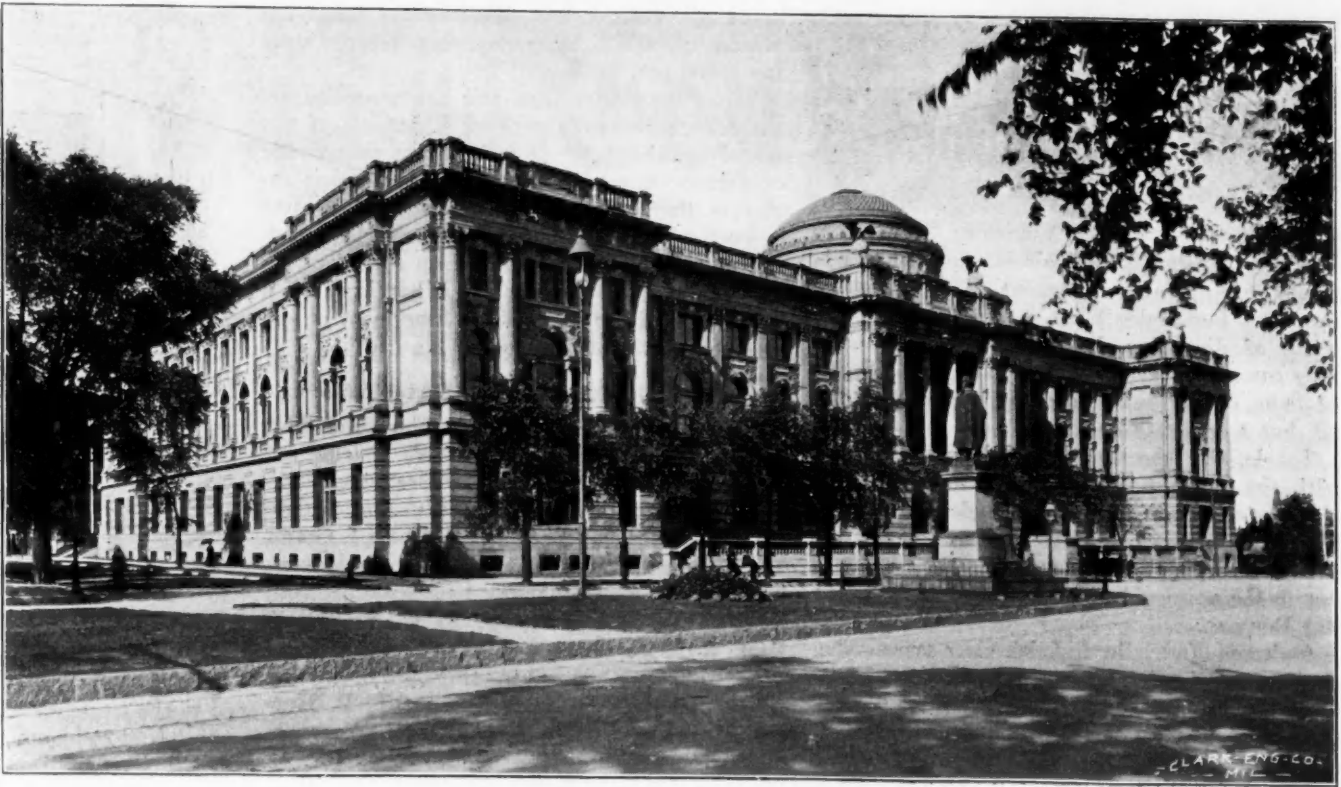
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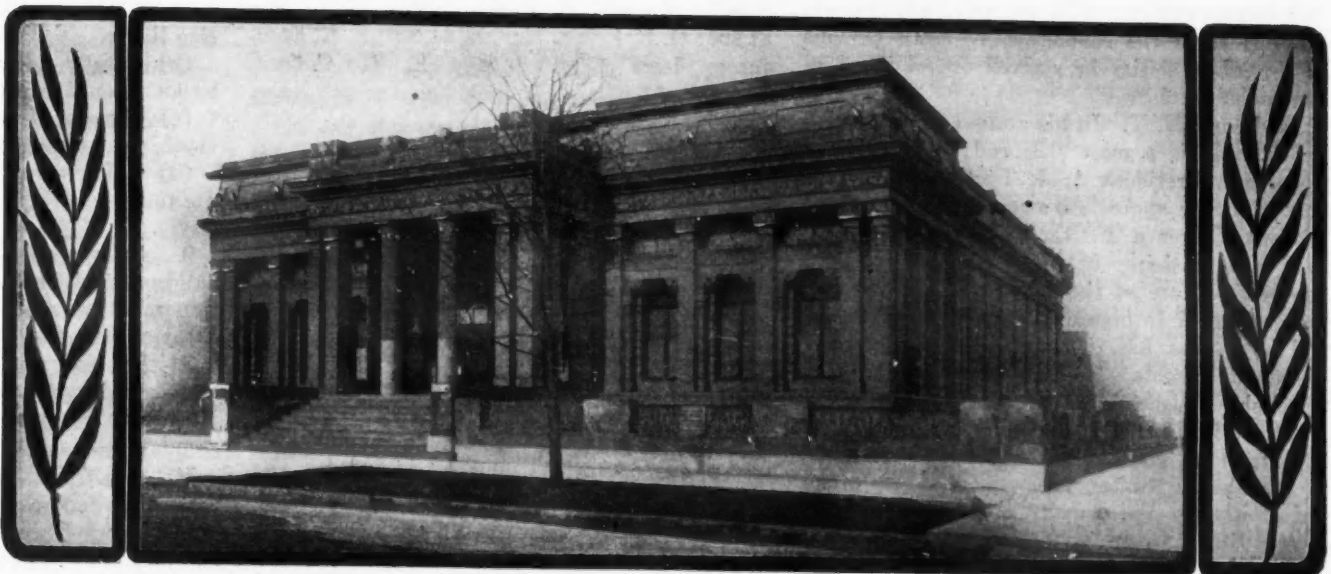
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SIGHTS IN MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, 'SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION CITY.



Buffalo, N. Y. Supt. Emerson: "Our principals or assistant principals are allowed to administer corporal punishment. The teachers are not. Personally I am not in favor of this mode of discipline, but the principals claim they cannot get along without the strap. Some of them do not inflict corporal punishment at all, but a majority do."

Toledo, O. The new School Board held that with the retirement of the old board expired also the term of the superintendent. W. W. Chalmers, however, is legal superintendent of the Toledo schools until Aug. 31, 1905, according to the opinion handed down by City Solicitor Denman.

Anderson, Ind. Supt. J. W. Carr says: "The poor teacher is always overpaid. In fact, he is dear, too dear, at any price. The chief reason for paying better salaries is for the purpose of obtaining good teachers. Good teachers are necessary for the progress of the nation. Our people will retrograde if the business of teaching is turned over to children and inefficient. Progress in knowledge, skill and morality is possible only when teachers possess brains, power and character. Such talent commands good pay in any market. Can the state afford to do without it in the schoolroom? Shall persons of first-class ability be starved out of the profession of teaching?"

Rochester, N. Y. In his annual report, which by the way is a most able and comprehensive document, President A. J. Townson speaks in the following appreciative manner of Superintendent Clarence F. Carroll's services: "He has been untiring in his efforts to promote the best welfare of the schools. His firmness, patience, skill in organization and grasp of detail have been felt in every part of the great system of schools. Nothing less than the best attainable satisfies him."

"There is a smaller percentage of illiteracy in the states of the middle and far West than in the Eastern States, where most of the great universities of the country are situated," says United States Commissioner of Education Wm. T. Harris. His explanation for the condition is that the Western immigrant is more progressive, while the "slums" of the large Eastern cities tend to increase illiteracy.

Prof. H. H. Seerley, of Cedar Falls, Ia., declares the time-honored teacher's certificate a failure and a hinderance to educational progress. He says the teachers should be hired on their real qualifications and past experience and not with any reference to certificates.

HIGH SCHOOL FRATERNITIES.

Commenting on the manner in which the fraternities manipulate school politics, Supt. Cooley, of Chicago, says:

"If high schools are operated for the training of political bosses, then the 'frat' is an invaluable adjunct of high school life. If government by clique is a desirable ideal with which to impress the mind of the young American, then the fraternity is accomplishing an excellent mission and should be encouraged."

Considering the question of scholarship among "frat" boys and girls, he writes:

"The consensus of reports from every high school principal in the city of Chicago shows that, as a general thing, these orders contained much the best element in the schools in the

point of capacity and of favorable home environment, while the scholarship records were far below par.

"Both the fraternities and the sororities assume to represent the 'swell' element of the school membership. It is apparent that pupils of certain races are tabooed, and in other instances there is reason to believe the business or profession of the father and the social standing of the family are taken into consideration in passing on a candidate. What kind of a training is this for a young American, at the most impressionable period of his life?"

SUPERINTENDENTS' SALARIES.

Iowa. J. J. McDonald, Cedar Rapids, \$3,000; F. T. Oldt, Dubuque, \$2,500; W. N. Clifford, Council Bluffs, \$2,400; O. P. Bostwick, Clinton, \$2,300; A. W. Stuart, Ottumwa, \$2,000; G. H. Mullin, Fort Dodge, \$2,000; W. I. Crane, Marshalltown, \$2,000; J. G. Young, Davenport, \$2,000; W. F. Chevalier, Muscatine, \$2,000; J. C. King, Boone, \$1,800; F. H. Bloodgood, East Waterloo, \$1,800; L. H. Ford, Webster City, \$1,800; F. M. Fulz, Burlington, \$1,750; D. M. Kelly, Cedar Falls, \$1,700; T. B. Hutson, Knoxville, \$1,700; A. T. Hukill, Waterloo, \$1,700; S. J. Finley, Oskaloosa, \$1,700; J. B. Bowman, Le Mars, \$1,650; W. F. Cramer, Waverly, \$1,600; C. M. Cole, Atlantic, \$1,600; L. D. Ellis, Mason City, \$1,600; G. S. Dick, Red Oak, \$1,600; O. W. Weyer, Keokuk, \$1,555; D. A. Thornburg, Grinnell, \$1,550; R. B. Crone, Washington, \$1,500; E. J. H. Beard, Newton, \$1,500; J. H. Beveridge, Missouri Valley, \$1,500; G. E. Finch, Marion, \$1,500; S. K. Stevenson, Iowa City, \$1,500; E. L. Coffeen, Decorah, \$1,500; J. L. Beuchle, Independence, \$1,500.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

"Respect for women," says a school director, "is one of the first principles that should be instilled into a boy, and I believe in instilling it strong."

One of the Maine statutes says: "A school-master has the right to inflict reasonable corporal punishment. He must exercise reasonable judgment and discretion in determining the manner of punishment and to what extent. In determining what is reasonable punishment, various considerations must be regarded. The nature of the offense; the apparent motive and disposition of the offender; the influence of his example and conduct on others, and the age, sex, size and strength of the pupil to be punished."

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Fargo, N. D. A rule has been passed requiring that all bills against the board must be presented to the secretary at least twenty-four hours before the meeting of the board.

Topeka, Kan. The following rules governing the payment of tuition have been adopted by the board:

1. Children whose parents live outside of the city limits are required to pay tuition fees of \$2 per school month in the grades below the high school and \$4 per school month in the high school. All such pupils are required to register at the office of the superintendent and to present to the principal an admission card signed by the superintendent before they can be admitted to any school.

2. Tuition is to be collected in advance during the first week in each school month by the principals of the various buildings. Principals are required to exclude non-resident pupils who fail to comply with this provision.

3. On the Saturday following the fourth week of each school month principals are required to report all collections in a book furnished by the



PROF. WM. E. CHANCELLOR.
Superintendent of Schools, Paterson, N. J.
and text-book author.

clerk of the board, and to pay all money collected to the treasurer of the board.

4. Non-residents who pay taxes on property in the City of Topeka may receive credit for the amount of tax for school purposes which they pay on city property on the tuition fees of their children, for the year in which such tax is paid.

5. The following are considered resident children in the City of Topeka:

(a) Children whose parents live within the city limits.

(b) Legally adopted children whose parents by adoption live within the city limits.

(c) Orphans living within the city limits (both parents being dead).

(d) Children whose parents do not contribute to their support, and who have homes in the city.

6. All applications of non-residents and of children applying under (d) above for free tuition must be referred by the principals to the superintendent of schools.

7. Any exceptions to the above rules are to be referred to the proper committee and by such committee reported to the board with recommendations.

Houston, Tex. The board has adopted the following regulation:

"It is not desirable that any applicant shall call on the members of the board individually to press his or her claim for appointment, unless requested to do so, or that any friend of any applicant endeavor to use any personal, political or social influence with any member of the board.

"Applicants shall have the right, if they so desire, to appear personally before the board or any committee thereof when in session, and the committee on teachers shall fix a time at which all applicants may attend. Any applicant may file with his or her application, which shall be with the superintendent, letters addressed to the board as a whole from not more than eight persons, in which letters such persons may state what they know about the qualifications of the applicants as teachers."

Joliet, Ill. The board has abolished a rule which required that every student entering the evening school make a deposit of one dollar.

Bessemer, Ala. Rule forbidding the employment of married women teachers as teachers repealed.

Deadwood, S. D. Manual training will be introduced in the high school this fall under the direction of Supt. Alexander Strachan. Short-hand and typewriting have been regular branches during the past six years.

Among the Teachers

AMONG TEACHERS.

The declaration of principles of the Arkansas Negro State Teachers' Association:

1. Want an education which will give a well-rounded manhood. "Let him first be a man."
2. Favor an enforcement of the law relating to normal schools.
3. Favor the increase of the limit of school taxation from 5 to 10 mills.
4. Favor the establishment of public libraries in cities and rural districts, and the consolidation of the sparsely settled school districts. The county school administration should be in the hands of a county superintendent.
5. Unalterably opposed to the segregation of the school taxes, as being pernicious to the welfare of the schools and of the state, and solicit the influence of all teachers, irrespective of race, in opposing the spread of a noxious principle.
6. Favor a higher salary for teachers in the state, and also a higher standard of efficiency in the teachers.

Wausauke, Wis. The school board dismissed three teachers for refusal to attend Saturday teachers' meetings called by the principal.

WILL LEGISLATE FOR SALARIES.

The Jay County Teachers' Association will present the following bill to the Indiana legislature:

"An act regulating the minimum wages of teachers in the public schools and fixing a penalty for violation of the same.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that the minimum wages of teachers for teaching in the public schools of the state shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month for the first year of teaching; fifty-five dollars (\$55.00) for the second year; sixty dollars (\$60.00) per month for the third year and all years thereafter when teaching on a twelve months' license. If, after having taught for three years, the teacher procures a license for twenty-four (24) months or more, said teacher shall be paid sixty-five dollars (\$65.00) per month for the fourth year of teaching; seventy dollars (\$70.00) per month for the fifth year; and seventy-five (\$75.00) per month for the sixth year, and all years thereafter when teaching on a twenty-four (24) months' license. If, after having taught six years, the teacher procures a license for thirty-six (36) months or more, said teacher shall be paid (\$80.00) per month for the seventh year of teaching; eighty-five (\$85.00) per month for the eighth year and ninety dollars (\$90.00) per month for the ninth year and all years thereafter taught; provided that the license held by said teacher be a license issued by the state superintendent of public instruction.

PROVIDES A PENALTY.

"Section 2. Teachers shall be paid the same wages for all days in attendance at the county institute.

"Section 3. All school officers shall comply with the provisions of this act, and shall pay the teachers employed by them no less than such an amount as shall be determined by Sections 1 and 2 of this act. School officers who shall be adjudged guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be fined any amount not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for such offense. The state superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized to bring action

against any school officer violating any of the provisions of this act.

"Section 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

DOES NOT FAVOR UNIONS.

"I am thoroughly in favor of organization for the purpose of getting higher wages for teachers," says prof. W. H. Cheever, of the Milwaukee Normal School, "but I am not in favor of unions. I believe the teaching profession to be much higher than other professions, and that they can never be put quite on the level with that of other wage earners. I cannot believe that the federated union is the solution. It would mean that if our demand for a certain wage could not be met by the community that we should have to resort to what other unions have—strike. There is a subtle distinction between our work and that of other wage earners that makes the scheme impracticable."

UNGRACEFUL TEACHERS.

When the department presidents of the N. E. A. were in session recently at Chicago with President Maxwell in the chair, the discussion turned to the making of a program for the Department of Physical Culture.

Prof. William Schuyler of St. Louis urged that steps be taken to secure more graceful carriage and movements on the part of teachers. Such a subject, he held, ought to be earnestly discussed, inasmuch as the lady teachers walked awkwardly and failed to sit in an erect and graceful position.

It was not long before one of the lady members of the gathering, Miss Mary Jean Miller, reminded Prof. Schuyler that during the sessions, thus far held, at least one gentleman had been sitting in a most ungraceful fashion; he had crossed his legs constantly, his elbow resting on his knees and his body stooped forward in awkward attitude.

That gentleman was Prof. William Schuyler of St. Louis.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Indiana. Amount paid annually to male teachers in Indiana, \$2,887,961.85; female teachers, \$3,944,359.85. Average daily wage in township schools, male teachers, \$2.57; female teachers, \$2.37. In town schools, males, \$3.45; females, \$2.59. In city schools, \$4.52; females, \$2.75. High schools, commissioned schools a year, \$806.50; noncommissioned, \$500.04.

The general average of salaries for the State is \$684.81. The average term of service, four years. Number of teachers who leave their profession annually, 4,000. Superintendent Cotton gives the following regarding the preparation of Indiana teachers: Number of graduates of colleges or universities, 1,278; of the State normal, 1,321; private normal schools, 1,250; number who spent one or more years in college, university or normal school, who never graduated, 6,427; graduates of high schools, 6,427; graduates of common schools only, 2,022.

Chicago, Ill. The central council of teachers declared in favor of corporal punishment for incorrigible boys, with the written consent of the parents.

Kansas City, Kan. The teachers have inaugurated a campaign for higher wages to conform with those paid elsewhere.

"THE MERE ROOM TEACHER."

Grace Wilson entered her mother's home, hung her hat and coat upon the rack, and with an air of exhaustion and discouragement, dropped upon a couch in the hall.

She had just finished a day's hard work, perhaps the hardest she had ever known because it was the kind of work that produces heartache as well as headache. She could not, as she lay there, help contrasting the unhappy present with the hopes of some years ago when she, with her widowed mother, had made plans to help her through the high school and the additional normal training that would prepare her for her chosen work as a teacher. She had, through close application, received excellent markings and soon after graduation from the Normal school, had been given a place in the first grade of her city's schools.

She had entered upon her work with the spirit of an enthusiast; she had injected all her personality and individuality into it; she was determined to win her way to the best position that her city held for her, so that she might care well for her mother in her declining years.

So well had she succeeded with her classes that at the end of her third year's teaching, she had been promoted to the third year's work. It was at this point she discovered that petty jealousies and antagonisms were working against her. Tale-bearing, with its insidious effects, brought its unmistakable results to her, and there arose within her mind a fear that she might, through misrepresentation, lose her position.

The following year all poor third year pupils and fourth failures were crowded into her room, including the worst element of the grade. This made her work exceedingly difficult and good discipline very nearly impossible. The criticism of her superior officers, as to her discipline, had begun to tell upon her, and she had often revolved in her own mind if it would not be best for her to seek some other means of livelihood where merit and application would count for advancement without calling forth petty antagonisms, where promotions would depend upon results obtained rather than upon personal favoritism and where the compensation was commensurate with the preparation and labor given.

Then she would think of her mother, the sacrifice that she had made to prepare her for this special work, and her pride in her first years of success. Anxiously and alone she bore her trouble.

The day just finished had been a disastrous one to her. She was nearing the close of the year and was exceedingly anxious that all her pupils should pass. She had one boy, in particular, who did not understand his mathematics. She had resorted to a different way of presenting and explaining the work to him than had been prescribed by the grade in her building, hoping that he might, in this manner, if possible, be able to see the principle, and then adopt the usual method of execution.

While the boy was yet reciting, the door opened and a superior officer appeared. Upon learning that she had not confined her explanation of the work to the prescribed method, and that she had injected originality into it, he had criticised her before her school, which was none too respectful to a teacher or for law and order

(Concluded on page 18)

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

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The Superintendents are welcomed to the great beer village by Bruce, his office cat, canary and the rest of his family.

A SCHOOL BOARD DUTY.

The annual meeting of the Department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association will be held February 28, March 1 and 2, at Milwaukee, Wis.

This national gathering of school superintendents is the most important of the year. It not only brings together the leading educators of the land, but takes up for solution problems which effect every school system, be it large or small.

Every superintendent of the school system should attend. The inspiration, the practical knowledge and the professional strengthening which he gathers here can be carried back to his own school system. Thus, the value of these gatherings to the common school interests are immeasurable.

The duty of the school board here is plain. It should not only permit the superintendent to attend, but should order him to go and cover the expense out of the school fund. No expense incurred by the board will yield a better return towards raising the standard of the schools. The good things which the superintendent carries home with him he will give to the schools.

School boards all over the country have recognized the importance of these great national gatherings and now order their superintendents to attend, covering the expense out of the school treasury. In fact the greater majority of school boards now cover the superintendent's expense, which, considering the returns received, is only nominal.

The duty of the school board is to make the superintendent go whether he wants to or not, and to compel him upon his return to make a concise report of the great educational meeting to his board.

Superintendents say that school boards should do more thinking. There are superintendents that believe that their school boards are entitled only to a thinking part.

OPPOSE PRISON-MADE BOOKS.

The Indiana State Teachers' Association, at its general session took a decided stand against the proposed scheme of printing books for the public schools in the prisons of Indiana. The following was adopted without a dissenting voice:

"We view with apprehension the probable result of the Whittaker bill, to be presented

to the state legislature—a bill which proposes to have the printing and binding of textbooks done at the state reformatory. We urge the members of the legislature carefully to consider not simply the sentiment which makes fathers and mothers hesitate to place in the hands of their children the products of convict labor, but the more practical argument that the removing of the making of textbooks from the field of free labor would doubtless result in poorer work in every respect. In harmony with this view we instruct the committee on legislation to use all righteous endeavor to defeat the Whittaker bill."

Do you suppose Aaron Gove can now unflinchingly defend a resolution barring non-superintendents from the Department of Superintendents?

SCHOOL HOUSE-KEEPING.

In the average modern home as well as in the humble cottage, domestic economy is practiced not only to ensure the convenience, comfort and physical welfare of its occupants but to lend it stability and security.

The provider of the family makes the allowances for the maintenance of the home as liberal as may be consistent with his income, and the thoughtful wife and housekeeper aims to secure the necessities of life in the form of food, clothing and utensils consistent with that allowance. She measures out the little luxuries and fineries which may add to the happiness of the home in keeping with the station and income of the family. A judicious economy must govern the whole—designed to promote the virtue, happiness, health and comfort of the family.

The same economics which apply to a well managed home must necessarily apply to the schoolhouse. The persons that may figure in the capacities of provider and housekeeper of a school building may be more numerous and the government of the schoolhouse may be under legislature and executive direction, yet the controlling principle is the same.

The saying that "too many cooks spoil the broth" may apply here, but true it is that in the multiplicity of affairs which make up a school system, difficulties arise which cannot readily be overcome. Rules and regulations governing a schoolhouse usually reflects the judgment of several persons. The usual diversity of opinion regarding them may not always find its compromise in a wise solution.

And yet the collective judgment of the school board members ought to be better than that of the single provider of the home; the combined judgment of the superintendent, principal, teacher and janitor ought to be superior to that of the housewife. Hence the average schoolhouse is better governed than is the average home. Perhaps, it is, but here it must also be assumed that all schoolhouses should be well governed, that the combined solicitude and judgment of intelligent men and women comprising the school authorities should attain the best results.

Primarily there must be a school. This must rest upon the professional labors of the

teachers and their growing head. But there can be no school unless there is a schoolhouse, and there can be no utilitarian schoolhouse unless its internal management is under judicious control and keeping.

But more than that. Its equipment as well as its orientation must be provided with a view to meet in the largest possible manner the purposes of the school. A handsome building and a fine corps of teachers cannot neutralize the evils of a defective system of ventilation or an erratic, inadequate and unregulated heating system. A good text book cannot overcome the injuries to eyesight resulting from a poorly lighted class room. A progressive course of study does not remedy the evils of an unsanitary closet system.

School house-keeping should be regarded as a distinct phase in successful school government.

Nature never makes a mistake, but she sometimes leaves a job for the physical culture teacher to finish.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

Superintendent Cooley, of Chicago, will ask for the recognition of the following in the proposed new charter:

Make some provision for an increased educational fund in order that kindergartens may be multiplied, manual training and domestic art work extended and vacation schools established and more teachers be employed.

Provide for the recognition by law of the merit system of appointment that the school board has adopted.

Provide by statute that a teacher may not be dismissed from the service without notice or trial.

Recognize the office of superintendent of schools and define his powers.

Make some provision by which the entire expense of maintaining the teachers' pension fund shall not fall on the teachers themselves.

That lecturer who says a woman teacher should not marry until she can support a husband must want to put the men of this country on a level with foreign noblemen.

NEW MEXICO'S SUPERINTENDENT.

Governor Otero has appointed Amado Chaves, State Superintendent of New Mexico, in place of Colonel J. Franco Chavez, who died recently. Prof. Chaves, the superintendent-elect, is a graduate of the Washington University, Washington, D. C.

He has held several important county positions; served one term as speaker of the house of representatives in the 1883 session and a member of the legislative council from Santa Fe County in 1903. He also served as mayor of Santa Fe.

He was the first superintendent of public instruction of the Territory, appointed in 1891, immediately after the passage of the act creating the public school system which now exists in the Territory. He held this position for six years and filled it not only efficiently and creditably, but also very successfully.



Hazing, the American College evil which ought to be abolished.

SYSTEMATIC SCHOOLHOUSE EXPANSION.

The mayor of Los Angeles, California, recently pointed out the haphazard manner of supplying school buildings in the stress of emergency. The condition to which he points may be found in nearly every American city. The erection of new buildings is always spasmodic, following the idea that "every day should provide for itself."

A systematic plan whereby school buildings shall be provided in readiness for increasing need is recommended by the mayor in his message. He suggests the creation of "a building fund out of which to pay for the erection of additional schoolhouses every year as they are needed, so that the school department may keep pace at all times with the demands upon it for school room."

There is neither reason nor excuse for such expedients as the housing of school children in temporary shacks and other makeshifts, nor in resorting to half-day instruction in order that all may get to the educational front. No money is saved by dilatory provision for new school buildings, and the practice of lagging behind with such work is not worthy of progressive cities.

It is easy to calculate almost exactly what the requirement for additional school room will be year after year. Financial provision should be made ahead to meet such requirement just as methodically as we provide for



The Trials of a Country Teacher in the winter, as seen by herself

any other branch of public service. Every consideration of good business management, as well as of the good of the public school service, demands a businesslike method in provision for school expansion.

Lexington, Ky. All kindergartens in the city celebrated the birthday of Frederick Froebel, the great German educator and founder of the kindergarten. Froebel was born in Germany, April 21, 1782.

Chicago, Ill. The form of punishment employed in the parental school known as "squats" consists in making a boy place his hands on his hips and bend his knees so that his body goes up and down.



MISS KATHERINE CRAIG,
The newly elected State Superintendent of
Public Instruction of Colorado.



Popular Education as interpreted in the Colleges of Russia.

In speaking of the vacation school one of the leading educators of the country says: "The first requirement of a rational education is to set free the child's forces in purposeful play and work in a wisely chosen environment. For the child education should be earnest, joyful activity. This alone secures growth. 'Let me do it,' is the most persistent request of childhood, as it begins to realize its power."

Editor School Board Journal: In the last number of the School Board Journal there are one or two mistakes in the article concerning Piper which ought to be corrected.

In the first place, Piper was 74. He was born in October, 1830. This is absolutely correct. Then it was not Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, which conferred on him the degree A. M., it was Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa. Piper's first institute was held at Sigourney, Iowa. He walked 30 miles to get to it. He received \$30.00 for his week's work, and then walked Saturday afternoon 30 miles back to his school.

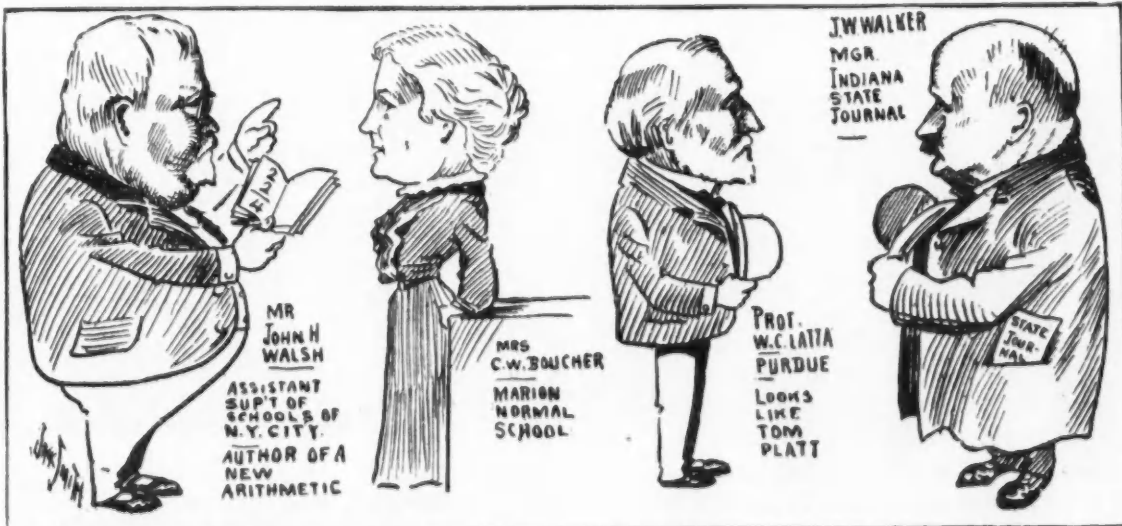
I do not know as it is worth while to correct these mistakes, but it is worth while sometimes to keep history straight. In regard to his death. He suffered in the fall from a stroke of paralysis. He partially recovered and walked one day over to the depot to send a package to his daughter in Chicago. He stepped off of the car just as the train started and fell between the cars and the platform. After they got him up he walked home without assistance, but he died the next day.

No man had more friends in the State of Iowa among all classes and grades of educational people than Jonathan Piper.

HENRY SABIN.



Baltimore thanks Carnegie for Library Contribution.



Notables at the Indiana State Educational Meeting recently held at Indianapolis.

PORTABLE SCHOOL HOUSES.

By Edward V. Koch, Architect and Building Inspector of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

In order to furnish temporary accommodations to pupils in districts where the schools are overcrowded the one-room buildings known as portable schools or barracks are most serviceable.

It is seldom that rented quarters can be made to serve the purpose as well. As a rule they lack ventilation facilities and convenience of access. Frequently they are most unsanitary, while the portable schools if constructed upon the plans furnished, excel in point of sanitation and convenience the average schoolhouse of the older type.

In order to accommodate school authorities who may be confronted with overcrowded school buildings without an immediate prospect of relieving the same, I present herewith specifications and illustrations:

Excavating. Do all necessary excavation of holes for cedar-post foundation, as required by the plans.

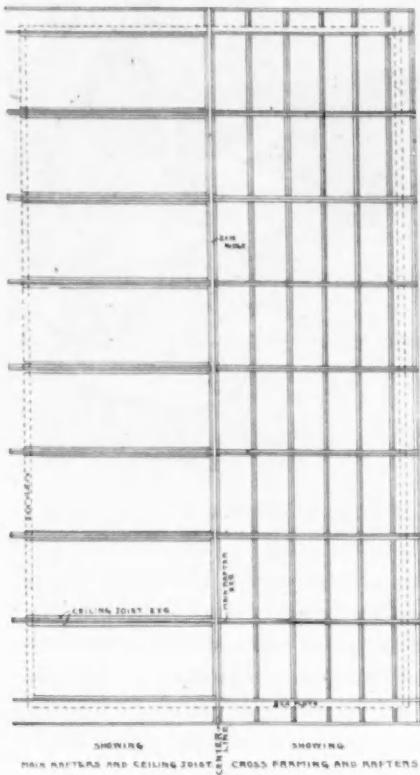
Make the holes large enough to insert the plank footing for posts. After posts are set in proper place refill up around them with sand or any other loose soil, well tramped down.

Carpenter and Joiner Work. (All framing lumber to be sized.) The sill and girder frame made of 6x8 inch pine timber in ten (10) separate sections, which are, after being set in place, bolted together with one-half inch bolts with nuts and washers.

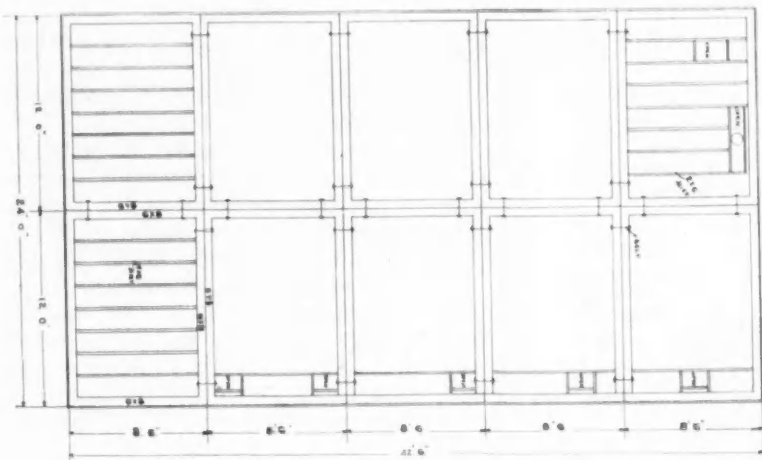
This entire sill frame to rest or sit on 2x6 and 2x12 inch planking secured on top of cedar posts, said planking to be provided with 2x6 inch braces which are secured to cedar posts and to the planking.

The entire cedar posts to be 8 inch diameter, set on 3x12 inch plank footing.

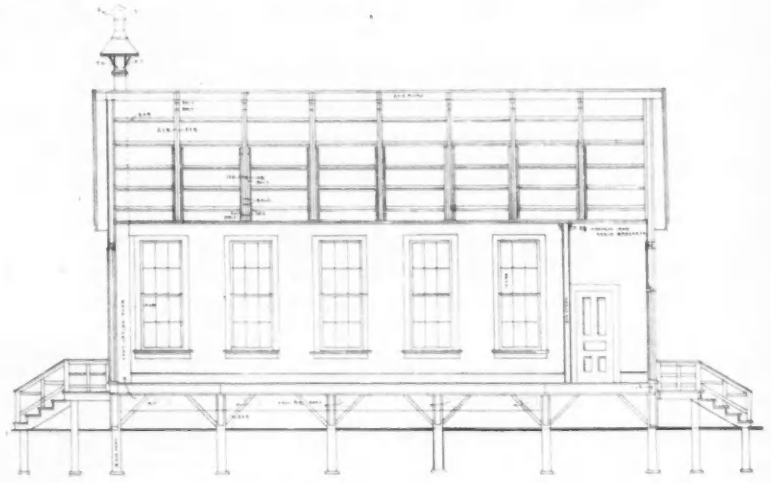
Each section of sill and girder frame provided with 2x6 inch joist, notched into same and well spiked.



TOP VIEW OF ROOF FRAMING.



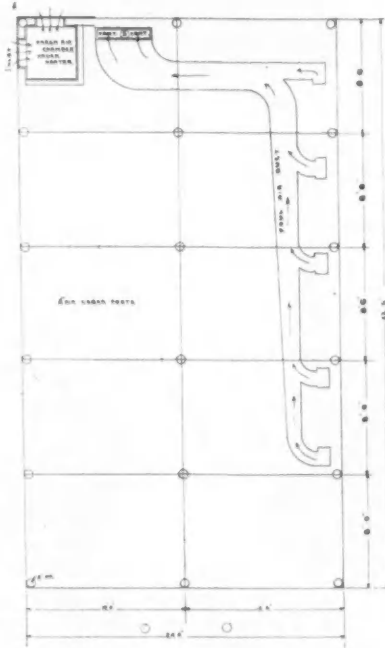
SILL GIRDER AND FLOOR JOIST FRAMING.



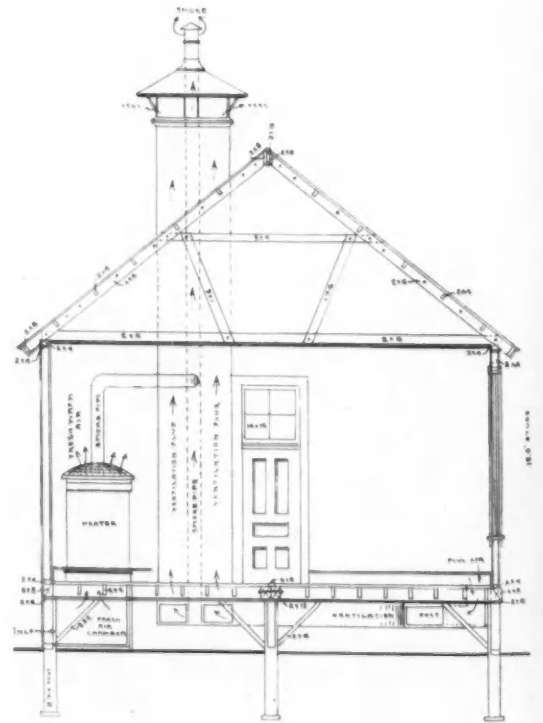
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



FRONT ELEVATION.



CEDAR POST FOUNDATION AND VENTILATING PLAN.



CROSS SECTION.

Frame the joist seven-eighths inch lower than top of sill and girders, so that the rough floor comes flush with the top.

After the floor joists are in place, cover the entire surface with common surfaced boards and thoroughly nailed.

No inside cross partitions are to be set until the top floor and ceiling are in place.

These sections of inside cross partitions are set and secured in place with 2½ inch wrought iron angle brackets about three (3) feet apart, both at ceiling and floor.

Each angle bracket secured with four (4) suitable screws.

The sides of structure are to be made in six (6) separate sections, one side only framed and provided with window frames and sash, etc.

The ends or gable sides are to be made in three (3) separate sections, the center sections framed and provided with door frames.

The two front end sections, also framed and provided with window frames in wardrobe rooms.

All the side and end sections bolted together with one-half inch bolts, nuts and washers as shown and will be directed.

The entire inside and outside of all sections to be sheathed vertically with No. 1, four (4) inch wide matched and dressed fencing, nailed with 10 penny nails at each bearing.

The outside enclosure from first floor line to grade line, sheathed with No. 1, four (4) inch wide matched and dressed fencing, secured with 10 penny nails.

The roof is composed of 16 sections, all bolted together and secured with bolts to 2x10 inch ridge board and to the 3x4 inch wall plates.

The 3x4 inch wall plates secured to 2x4 inch top frame of all sections with large screws.

Each section of roof to be sheathed with No. 1, four (4) inch wide matched, dressed and grooved fencing, as per detail.

The roof fencing or covering to be well nailed and all joists white-leaded while being put in place.

The ends of each section are fitted to ends adjoining other sections with the tongue and groove of said fencing.

On all inside joints of sections secure a 12 inch wide board with suitable screws.

All joints, around all outside door and window casings and the entire rough floor, or between the two layers of floors, to be lined with Universal building paper all well secured.

The ceiling of the building is made in 16 sections, by securing with screws No. 1, four (4) inch wide matched and dressed flooring to 1½x6 inch wide strips, then these sections are secured to the ceiling joist with large screws.

For dimensions and divisions of the building, references will be had to the plans. Roof and space under joists all as shown by the plans and details.

All studding to be 2x4 inch placed as shown; all well fitted and thoroughly nailed and bolted together at joints.

Corner studs to be 4x4 inches. Make all corners plumb and true.

All partitions and outside walls to have top and bottom plated of 2x4 inches.

Construct roof as shown, the ceiling joists, roof rafters, cross rafters and braces, all to be thoroughly nailed, joints bolted and well secured to plates.

Do all necessary framing for ventilating and smoke flues, etc.

The top floor to be No. 1, four (4) inch wide matched and dressed fencing, secured with the necessary 10 penny nails.

The space on top of sills and girders to be lined with same kind of flooring, but same to be secured to girders with screws.

Window Frames. All window frames provided with sash weight, pulley stiles 1½ inch thick, put together with tongued and grooved joints, and well nailed in place. Provide openings in pulley stiles of sufficient size to insert weights, make diagonal joints to cover, and fastened with screws. Provide and fasten to pulley stiles of all window frames substantial cast iron axle pulleys 2½ inch diameter. Provide all frames with suitable stops for sashes, etc.; all frames made square head.

Sash. All sash to be check rail sash 1½ inches thick, stiles and top rails 2½ inches, bottom rail 3½ inches, and meeting rails 1½ inch wide.

Hang all sash in windows with cast iron weights, proportioned in such a manner so as to keep both sashes in place, where set, with a good quality of Silver Lake sash cord.

All sash to be provided with Berlin bronze meeting rail sash locks, and Berlin bronze lifts on lower sash.

Door Frames. The outside door frames to have 3½x6 inch hardwood sills. The outside door frames to be made of 1½ inch lumber with rebated jambs to receive doors.

The inside door frames to be made of 1½ inch lumber with moulded stops.

Doors. All inside doors to be 1½ inch O. G. and five panels. Outside doors to be 1½ inch moulded as shown, five panels. All doors to have raised panels.

Hardware, Trimming, etc. Hang the outside doors with three (3) 5½x5½ inch loose-joint wrought japanned butts. Hang all inside doors with three 5x5 inch wrought japanned butts.

All doors to have black or jet knobs.

All doors provided with good and substantial brace-faced mortise-locks, with steel keys.

Hang the two transom sash at bottom with loose joint wrought iron hinges, and provided with Wollensack's transom lifters and locks, or others equally good.

Clothes Hooks. Each wardrobe to have 40 or 50 good, strong, durable clothes hooks, or

such as are generally used in school buildings.

Secure good rubber tipped bumpers, or base knobs, behind all doors to prevent them from striking the walls.

Ventilating Registers. Also furnish and place in floor, where shown, the floor ventilating registers, same to be black japanned, with rolling slats or fans, and filling the opening 12x18 inches wide.

Inside Finish. All inside doors and windows to have a neat, rounded edged casing finish, ¾x5 inches.

The stool finish to be plain 1½ inch thick with a rounded edge ¾x6 inch apron and a 1½ inch cove below apron.

All walls and partitions provided with a ¾x8 inch rounded base board with ¼ round to floor.

All finish work to be sunk nailed with finishing nails.

Outside Steps. These must be made as shown on plans, of two (2) inch plank carriages, three to each stairs, the treads of 1½ inch pine lumber, risers ¾ inch thick. Sides enclosed with matched fencing.

The railing on stairs as shown.

Exterior Work. All exterior work to be as shown, the outside casings 1½x5½ inches.

Fresh Air Chamber. The fresh air chamber to be lined with matched fencing and of the size as shown. At fresh air inlets, secure heavy, crimped wire guards, 20x20 inches.

Galvanized Iron Work. Construct the foul air duct below first floor as shown, of heavy galvanized iron, and to be made in sections, so it can readily be removed. The duct is secured to the floor joist with wrought iron bands ½x2 inches.

The outside of this duct to be covered with heavy asbestos and properly secured to the galvanized iron.

The register boxes to be made of good quality tin.

Ventilating and Smoke Pipes. The upright ventilating and smoke pipe to be made as shown. The outer enclosure to be made of heavy galvanized iron and enclosed with heavy asbestos to under side of roof.

The smoke pipe to be of sheet iron and secured to the galvanized iron ventilator on the inside and provided with a clean out opening at the bottom.

The visible part of the ventilator above roof to be galvanized iron with cap, etc., all as shown.

Do all necessary flashing around ventilator after same is in place.

The ventilator to be secured with wrought iron fastenings.

Painting and Glazing. Paint all exterior and interior wood and visible metal work three good coats of strictly pure white lead and linseed oil, mixed with color if so directed by the Board of Public Works.

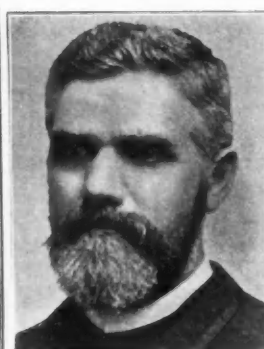
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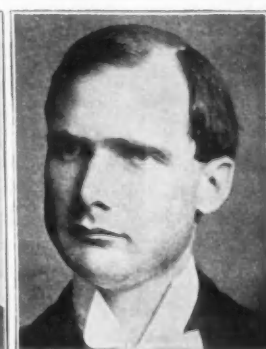
DR. WILL J. PRINCE,
Piqua.



J. L. TRAUGER,
Columbus.



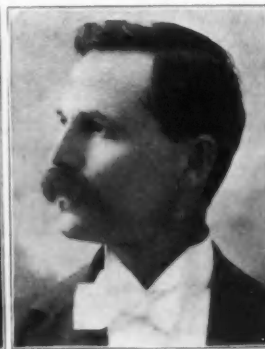
W. CHRISTIAN,
Newark.



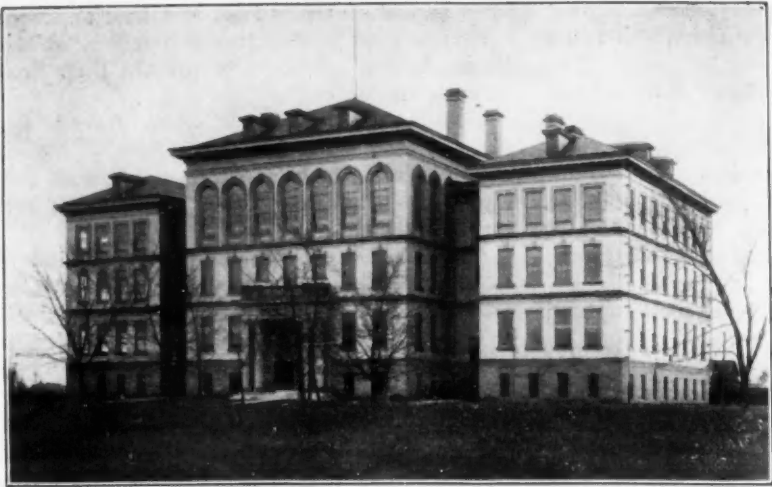
EDWIN A. HIATT,
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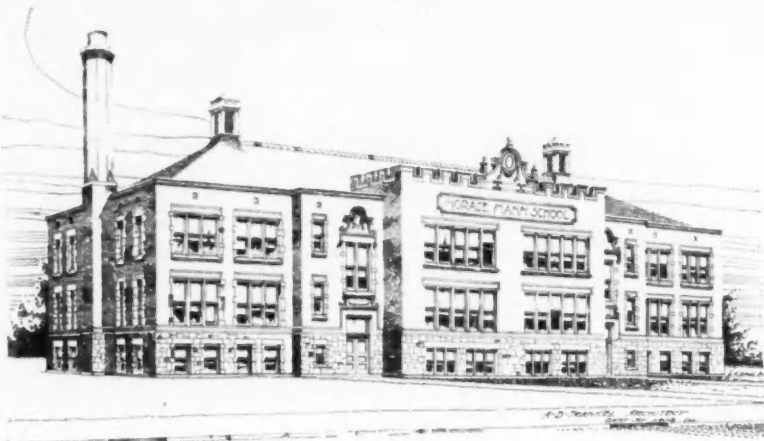
LUTHER B. STOUGH,
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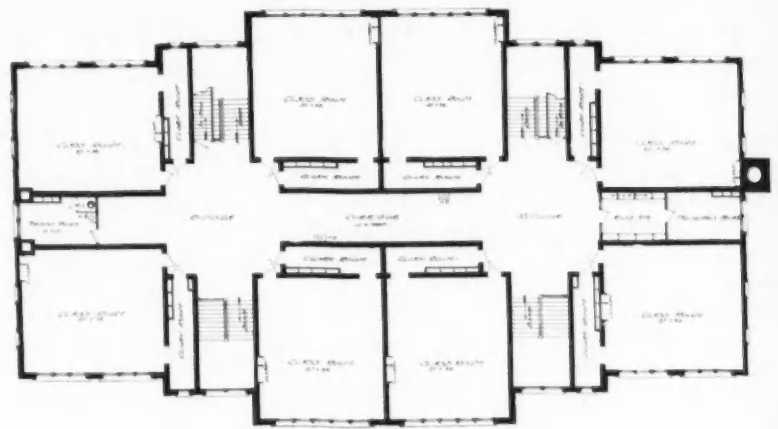
W. A. SENDER,
Defiance.



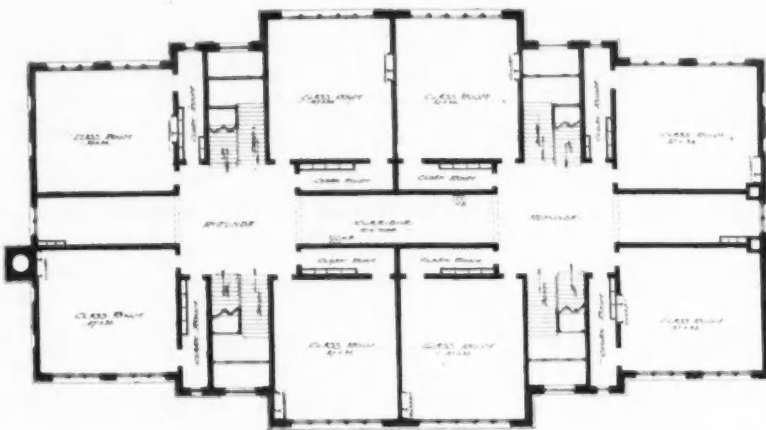
NEW SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NEW HAWTHORNE SCHOOL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Clarence Martindale, Architect.

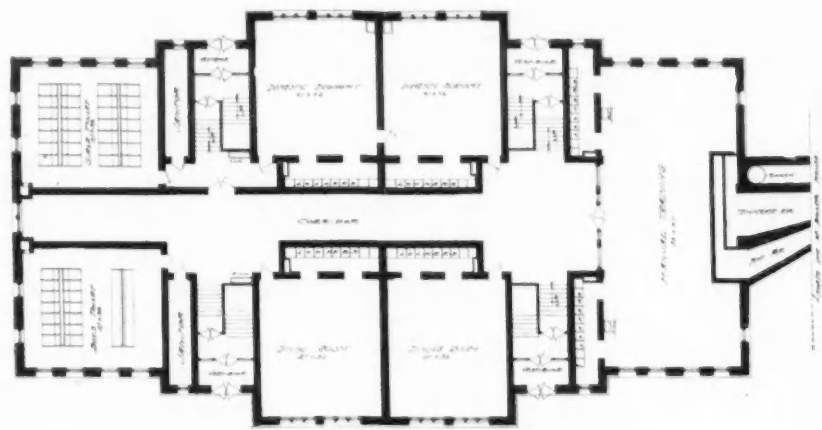
PERSPECTIVE.



SECOND FLOOR.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN.

PERSPECTIVE AND FLOOR PLANS, HORACE MANN SCHOOL, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

A. B. Frankel, Architect.



HUNTER MEMORIAL SCHOOL, TIDIOUTE, PA.

W. G. Eckles, Architect, New Castle, Pa.

Ten-room building with auditorium. Built of buff pressed brick and Cleveland stone, with slate roof and copper gutters. Contains iron beams, double floors, mechanical furnace system of heating and ventilating, slate blackboards, range closets, hygienic drinking fountains, intercommunicating telephone system and finished basement. Cost complete \$35,000.



NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL, UNION CITY, PA.

W. G. Eckles, Architect, New Castle, Pa.

Eleven-room building, constructed of Akron red brick and Cleveland stone with slate roof and copper gutters. Iron beams, floor deadening, hygienic wardrobes, intercommunicating telephone system, slate blackboards, prism glass, gravity furnace heat, range closets, drinking fountains, etc. Cost complete \$32,000.



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Rural School Room Equipment.



BY JOHN K. WILDMAN,

PRESIDENT OF BRISTOL BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD, PENNSYLVANIA.

"What constitutes a well-equipped modern school-room?"

This is not a question that seriously bothers the understanding. Certain political questions have two sides, two points of view. This has but one, which is simply the side that engages the modern eye, the modern hand, the modern thought, the modern enterprise, and the modern capacity for doing what ought to be done.

It seems like a reflection upon the intelligence of school directors to tell them what it is that constitutes a well-equipped school-room. Do we not all know? As is the case with many things that claim our attention it is easier to describe such a room than to create one. If it were as easy to equip a school-room in the best modern style, as it is to say how it should be equipped, what a multitude of them would spring into existence as if touched with a wand of magic, instead of slumbering in the imagination, or loitering beyond the wall of good intentions!

Modern Versus Antiquated.

If some school-rooms aim to keep step with the march of progress, we know that there are others that do not. The tenacity with which some people cling to old forms and worn-out conditions, can lay no claim to our admiration. It is not the tongue of wisdom which complacently declares that what was good enough for us and our ancestors, is good enough for our children. In the trenchant language of Lowell, "Time makes ancient good uncouth." The light of intelligence, the spirit of enterprise, frowns upon the obsolete and antiquated, and aspires after something better, more convenient, more comfortable, more suitable than the old, for the schoolboys and schoolgirls of the present day.

The Use of Stoves.

The country school-houses cannot generally indulge in the luxury of steam heat or hot water radiators, or even in the common hot-air registers. They must have stoves, and they should be good stoves, such as will do their work well like faithful and obedient servants. But even in respectable schoolhouses stoves are sometimes in dire need of inspection and discipline to bring them into good working order, like perverse and obstinate pupils.

The use of stoves presupposes the need of coal-scuttles, which should always be in a sound condition of health, and not faulty at the base, or past the period of retirement on account of the infirmities of age.

The New Broom.

The broom is an adjunct of civilization; a symbol of cleanliness and refinement; a modest, useful implement like soap, basin, and towel; while the convenient door-mat, which ought not to be held sacred after being worn down to beggarly tatters, mutely teaches its lesson of tidiness. All these things help bring about that condition which John Wesley warmly extolled for its association with godliness. Let it be remembered that a broom cannot last forever, and that a new broom should now and then appear upon the scene, which works with such a

charm that it has been immortalized in an adage. Let not the old broom, or brush, like Dr. Johnson's decrepit veteran, "lag superfluous on the stage."

Blackboards and Crayons.

It seems superfluous to say, that every school-room should be suitably furnished with blackboards, chalk pencils, and modern erasers, so that the work of both teacher and pupils may be done decently and without vexation of spirit. I well know how often the blackboards cry aloud for attention, even louder than the gentle-voiced teacher. It is sound economy, and in keeping with modern facilities, to have them made of slate. As Jaques in the play scornfully said to the motley fool, "O noble fool! Motley's the only wear;" so let me say, O wise directors! slate is the only wear.

Modern Desks.

Of course, all school-rooms, from the day they first appeared, have required something for the pupils to sit at so that they may comfortably attend to their studies and do their work; but there are modern desks and seats that should take the place of the ancient sort, provided any of the latter are still extant. All the furniture of the school-room should be of such a character as to stir the pride, not only of the teacher and pupils, but also of the directors, who know how to estimate kind and quality. Not only does a school-room that is fully equipped in a modern way please the eye and satisfy the taste, but it is a real source of gratification to the inmates, for there is something that touches the soul in that which represents comfort, convenience and accommodation. We all know the value of contentment and satisfaction, and can appreciate the feelings of the fine lady who said that the consciousness of being well dressed gave her such consolation as not even religion could bestow.

Dictionaries.

A dictionary in a school-room is a fixed necessity, and a cyclopedia is of the highest importance. To leave these out would be like omitting leading characters in a play. It may not always be necessary to have an unabridged edition, which sometimes, I have noticed, repels the seeker after a definition because it is unwieldy to handle. Little folks, as well as others, are not always fond of taking trouble to acquire knowledge. The ordinary Academic dictionary is an excellent substitute for the larger one, and is generally sufficient. A small dictionary kept on the desks of the older pupils is a great convenience. Recently I had the pleasure of purchasing, by order of the school board, seven dozen handy dictionaries for the use of as many pupils in the upper grades. The cost was but one dollar and forty-four cents a dozen. Each of the eighty-four desks are thus happily supplied with twelve cents worth of facility and usefulness. Could twelve cents be more profitably invested?

Clocks and Thermometers.

Each school-room should be supplied with a clock as well as a thermometer, and nearly all of them have stationary wash basins. Country

schools must continue to struggle along, I suppose, without the latter, but clocks and thermometers have their uses like trustworthy sentinels, ceaselessly taking note of time and temperature.

Maps and Globes.

Maps, charts and globes may be mentioned among the things to be included in the equipment of a modern school-room; while the various text-books should be in keeping with advanced conditions. The stationary and drawing materials should be of the best, and never poor in quality. A good carpenter likes good tools, and a teacher, as well as the pupils, like good materials for their work. Perhaps these encourage them to do their work well, removing their tasks, possibly, from the verge of drudgery. There are secret influences that we do not always detect which foster a love of study and its exertions.

"To business that we love we rise betime
And go to it with delight."

School Room Decorations.

Pictures decorating the walls may not be an absolute necessity, but they have their mission, especially if they are beautiful and attractive. Like the tints and fragrance of flowers, the songs of birds, or the smiles of childhood, they add their charm to the functions of utility.

A Library.

A library in a school-house, even a small one, adds greatly to its educational service. It is easy to select suitable books at a moderate cost; and any one who will take the pains to observe the eagerness and pleasure with which a boy or girl will pore absorbed over an interesting book, or turn its beautifully illustrated pages, will come to realize how desirable a library is to a school. A taste for reading should be encouraged and not neglected; and it often happens that the books of such a library are the only ones that many boys and girls have the privilege of using, or the only ones to which they have access. No one can fully estimate the value of a book to him that loves it, and a library is a perennial source of knowledge, entertainment, culture, and enjoyment.

Last But Not Least.

But chief in such an equipment, and paramount over all else, is a well-equipped modern teacher; not an unfledged angel, but an earnest, capable, intelligent, well-educated person with a genius for control, with her heart in her work, and imbued with an unwavering determination to do that work well.

Dolgeville, N. Y. The Board of Education has fixed the tuition for non-resident pupils at the following figures: Primary grades, \$2.50 per term of ten weeks; intermediate grades, \$3.00 per term; grammar grades, \$4.00 per term; high schools, \$5.00 per term. All tuition fees will be payable during the first week of each term.

Toledo, O. The Board has ordered that schoolrooms be scrubbed every two weeks.



School Administration

(Copyright.)

By WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE.

TRANSPORTATION. *Pupils.*—The transportation of pupils is one of the important features of the consolidation of rural schools. Where a centrally located graded school takes the place of a number of small schools the custom, in accordance with recent movements towards the improvement of the rural school system, the pupils are conveyed at the public's expense to and from school. The purpose of this movement is to afford the children the advantages of a full graded school with all modern equipments, etc.

In cities school boards frequently provide for a nominal street car fare for children having any distance to go to and from school.

TUITION. It is the custom of most school boards to charge non-residents with a tuition fee. In most instances this fee is based upon the actual pro rata cost per pupil, while in exceptional cases the fee is raised in order to limit the attendance consistent with the school capacity. In Ohio, Wisconsin and other states the non-resident fee is charged against the district in which the pupil resides. This applies more particularly to students coming from districts where no high schools are maintained.

In some localities parents residing outside of the city or village limits are credited with the amount of taxes they pay said city or village on the non-resident fee of their children.

The law designates as the legal home of the child where its parents or legal guardian resides and does not recognize temporary adoptions made for the purpose of evading the stipulated non-resident tuition fee.

The rates for primary or grammar school students range from \$1 to \$3 per month; for high school students from \$2 to \$7.50 per month. As a rule payment is exacted in advance.

TYPEWRITING. The experience with the typewriter in high school commercial departments justifies the opinion that it develops accuracy and care in the pupil to a very marked degree. The acquisition of power over the machine puts something tangible before the pupil to work for, and it is not difficult to create in him a desire to become master of the instrument and at the same time perfect himself in incidental requirements. It is an educational means towards a proper use of the English language—terseness and elegance of expression,

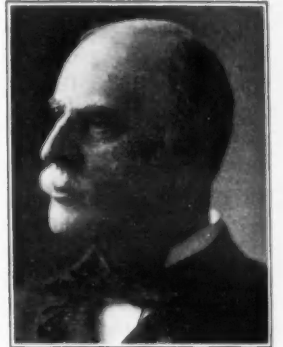
spelling, capitalization, punctuation, paragraphing, business and other forms.

VACCINATION. The rule demanding pupils to be vaccinated is almost universal throughout the United States. The opposition to the rule is quite strong in a number of localities and has even been carried into the courts. The state supreme court decisions, with one exception, however, uphold the school and health authorities in making vaccination a condition for admission to the schools.

VANDALISM. W. W. Stetson, of Maine, says: "No school is worthy of the name it bears unless the children therein come to have a sense of their personal, community and national responsibility. This knowledge will show them that every violation of rules and laws, every instance of malicious destruction of property, every manifestation of vandalism, all exhibitions of impudence and indolence, all forms of disrespect for persons, places, positions, sacred things, help to make possible the birth of an anarchist and the act of an assassin."



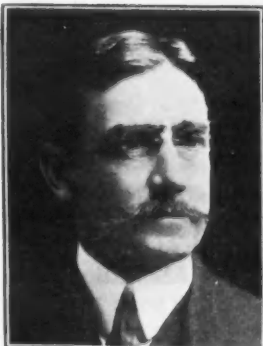
THE NEW PARKER SCHOOL, DAYTON, OHIO.
Peters, Burns & Pritzinger, Architects.



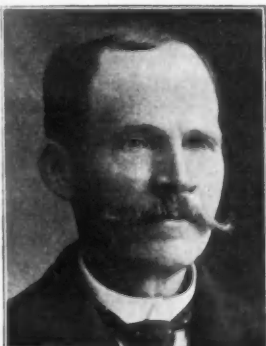
DR. J. M. WEAVER,
President, Dayton.



WM. G. HAUSSLER,
Clerk, Dayton.



DR. F. H. WILLIAMS,
Portsmouth.



W. H. MOELLMAN,
Fremont.



DR. H. D. MARCH,
Canton.



W. D. SAYLE,
Cleveland.

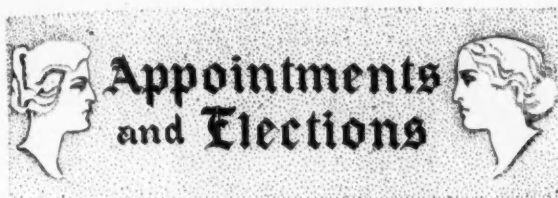


C. P. HAAS,
Fremont.



H. C. SASS,
Defiance.

MEMBERS OF OHIO BOARDS OF EDUCATION.



ARKANSAS.

Arkansas Teachers' Association: President, Prof. J. H. Reynolds of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; recording secretary, Miss Annie May Gatewood, Lonoke; treasurer, Mrs. Sue Barclay, Little Rock. F. W. Miller is still corresponding secretary, having been elected at the session of 1903 for a term of three years. The following vice-presidents for the congressional districts were elected: First District, T. A. Futrell, Marianna; Second District, H. S. Traylor, Hazen; Third District, W. H. Crossdale, Springdale; Fourth District, W. F. Turner, Atkins; Fifth District, J. W. Sallis, Clarksville; Sixth District, A. J. Meadows, Lonoke; Seventh District, D. L. Paisley, Hope. The association made Dr. A. C. Miller, former president of Hendrix College, a life member, and he is the first person to receive the honor.

Arkansas Valley Teachers' Association: President, M. E. Shuck, Florence; vice-president, J. P. Treat, Trinidad; secretary, Miss McFadden, LaJunta.

FLORIDA.

Florida Educational Association: President, Prof. A. A. Murphree; vice-president, Mrs. Mary Sidney Johnson, of the State Normal School at DeFuniak; secretary, J. G. Kellum, Gainesville; treasurer, J. M. McClung, Tampa; executive committee, H. J. Kendall, Mulberry; R. M. Ray, Plant City; George Scott, Starke.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association: President, Dr. Livingston C. Lord, Illinois State Normal School, Charleston; first vice-president, F. D. Thomson, Principal Galesburg High School; second vice-president, Supt. J. E. Wooters, Carlinville; third vice-president, W. J. Bartholf, Von Humbolt School, Chicago; secretary, Miss Caroline Grote, county superintendent, Pittsfield; treasurer, R. N. State, county superintendent, Olney; railroad secretary, E. C. Rosseter, Medill School, Chicago; member of executive committee to fill vacancy, President E. J. James, University of Illinois; member for full term, President D. B. Parkinson, Southern Illinois Normal, Carbondale; members of the board of directors, Miss Helen Halbrook, Chicago; M. M. Cook, Lewiston; Isaac Mitchell, Pontiac; John Snyder, Cairo; W. K. Bowen, Chicago.

INDIANA.

Indiana State Teachers' Association: President, Edwin H. Hughes, President Depauw University; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Percy, Anderson; recording secretary, Miss Anna Albrecht, Greensburg; executive committee, B. F. Moore, Marion, chairman.

Green County Teachers' Association: President, Jacob W. Sappenfield, Linton; vice-president, Oscar Shields, Bloomfield; recording secretary, Miss Lena Padgett, Worthington; corresponding secretary, Miss Pearl Wells, Lyons; treasurer, O. M. Aldridge, Newberry.

Clay County Teachers' Association: President, E. E. Oberholtzer, Carbon; vice-president, Edward Byers, Turner; secretary, Miss Maud Monk, Harmony; treasurer, Austin Winn, Brazil.

Randolph County Teachers' Association: President, W. E. Wright; vice-president, J. W. Gantz; secretary, Miss Lou Wood; treasurer, Geo. Elliott, Linneas Hines, superintendent of Union City schools, is chairman of the executive committee.

Warren County Teachers' Association: President, J. F. Ritemour, Williamsport; vice-president, Prof. D. M. Wilson, Pine Village; secretary, Elizabeth Schoonover, Williamsport; treasurer, Prof. Harry Evans, West Lebanon; enrolling clerk, Jessie Murry; historian, Geo. Demotte, Williamsport.

IOWA.

Iowa State Teachers' Association: President, J. J. McConnell, Cedar Rapids; first vice-president, F. E. Palmer, Jefferson; second vice-president, O. P. Bostwick, Clinton; secretary, Adam Pickett, Mt. Airy; treasurer, G. W. Samson, Cedar Falls; member of executive committee, F. E. Bolton, Iowa City; members Educational council, T. B. Hutton, LeMars; Mattie Lea A. Lair, Sidney.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana State Teachers' Association: President, Miss M. Hauson, New Orleans; secretary, Nicholas Bauer, New Orleans; executive committee, J. A. Williams, Lake Charles; J. E. Keeney, Baton Rouge.

KENTUCKY.

Second District Teachers' Association: President, A. C. Burton, Morganfield; secretary, J. B. Taylor, Hopkinsville; treasurer, G. W. Chapman, Madisonville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Teachers' Association: President, C. A. Southward, Somerville; vice-presidents, Homer P. Lewis, Worcester, and E. D. Russell, Lynn; secretary, Fred N. Nickerson, Melrose; treasurer, N. G. Howard, Hingham.

Bristol County Schoolmasters' Association: President, William E. Hatch; secretary and treasurer, Wm. E. Sargent, New Bedford; executive committee, Everett B. Durfee, Fall River; E. P. Carr, Westport; H. W. Harrub, Taunton.

Salem County Teachers' Association: President, Prof. James A. Wentzell; vice-president, Prof. W. J. Bickett; secretary, J. W. Lloyd; treasurer, Susan H. Coles; member of Executive committee, Mina Klein.

Teachers' Library Association: President, James A. Wentzell; vice-president, Mary E. Harris; secretary and librarian, Eliza E. Jaquette; treasurer, Sara A. Smith.

MICHIGAN.

State Teachers' Association: President, R. D. Bailey, Otsego; vice-president, Charles F. Pike, Gratiot; secretary, Fred J. Johnson, Genesee.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota State Educational Association: President, Frank A. Weld, Moorehead.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota Educational Association: President, N. M. Ramer, Mitchell; corresponding secretary, J. F. Olander, Brookings; recording secretary, Mrs. J. Jones, Jr., Hot Springs; treasurer, H. A. Hutrud, Sioux Falls. The place of meeting next year will be Brookings.

TEXAS.

Texas State Teachers' Association: President, Dr. W. H. Booth, Denton; vice-president, Supt. J. W. Cantwell, Corsicana; second vice-president, H. F. Triplett, Beaumont; secretary, Supt. C. D. Barton, Decatur; treasurer, J. F. McGee, Fort Worth.

McLennan County Teachers' Association: President, H. T. Hall, Lorena; vice-president, Prof. J. T. Cox, Mart; secretary and treasurer, Miss Lillian Allen, Waco.

Ellis County Teachers' Association: President, Prof. W. L. Acker, Waxahachie; secretary, Dr. S. L. Hornbeck.

WASHINGTON.

Washington State Educational Association: President, Supt. Tormey, Spokane; member of the executive committee, Supt. W. F. F. Selleck of North Yakima; secretary, O. L. Whitney, principal of the Bryant School of Tacoma (re-elected); treasurer, F. L. Calkins, Ellensburg; vice-president, C. M. Sherman, Snohomish County; members of the educational council, J. M. Hitt, Port Townsend; C. M. Sherman and F. L. Calkins, Ellensburg, all re-elected; and O. L. Whitney, Tacoma; F. M. McCully, Olympia; L. L. Benlow, Tacoma; E. T. Mathes, Bellingham; J. M. Hitt, Port Townsend.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin State Teachers' Association: President, Charles E. McLenehan, Milwaukee; secretary, Miss Katherine Williams, Milwaukee; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary Bradford, Stevens Point; second vice-presi-

dent, S. B. Tobey, Chippewa Falls; third vice-president, F. B. Dell, Jackson County; treasurer, C. W. Rittenberg, Whitewater; member of executive committee for three years, C. G. Shutts, Whitewater.

OHIO.

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La Crosse, Wis. President, William Luenig.

Galveston, Tex. President, L. G. Worstell; secretary, Prof. C. M. Copeland.

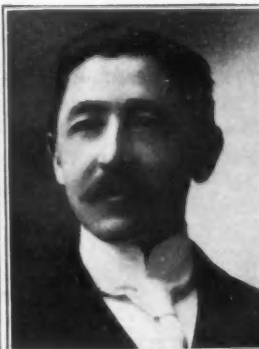
Springfield, Mass. Chairman, William L. Adam; secretary, William Nugent.



J. F. ORR.
Xenia.



J. H. SMITH, JR.
East Liverpool.



WM. G. LEOPOLD.
Cleveland.



J. NIEDERHAUSER.
Canton.



J. H. LEHMAN.
Canton.



REV. D. J. MEESE.
Mansfield.

MEMBERS OF OHIO BOARDS OF EDUCATION.



BLOOMFIELD'S BLOOMING FIELD.

A schoolmaster must have his little diversions like the rest of the human family. He may not land his jokes on a whilom school director but then there is the bookman who can at all times carry it buoyantly.

Supt. F. T. Oldt is one of that type of earnest and capable schoolmen who can see the bright side of things and also grasp an occasional opportunity for a practical joke.

A year ago, F. E. Willard happened into Dubuque, Ia., to pay his respects to Supt. Oldt, and in the course of his visit told him something about his chief, Manager Bloomfield of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Among the amiabilities and peculiarities which Bloomfield possesses is an affinity for flowers. He owns a garden which he cultivates in flowers from early spring until fall when the frost bites them. When Supt. Oldt learned this his big heart swelled in the right direction and he immediately wrote the following letter:

"My Dear Bloomfield: Your representative, Mr. Willard, was here last week on his way to Sioux City, and informed me that you are much interested in gardening this year. I am very glad to hear this, as I, too, am interested along this line. Last year I paid a visit to my old home in Pennsylvania, and I think my mother had the most beautiful garden flowers I have ever seen. She had one variety in particular which I had never seen before, and which I admired so much that I asked her to send some seed. She did so later in the fall, and in such generous quantities that with the limited space that I have at my command, I was unable to use all of it, so I am sending you a small package. The only care needed is to sun it on finely pulverized soil, rake lightly and see that it is sufficiently watered. Yours, (Signed) F. T. OLDT."

Then Oldt went to a grocer and bought a pound of cabbage seed, handsomely packed and wisely labeled and sent it to Bloomfield.

As it was yet early in the spring, Bloomfield decided to start the seeds under glass in order that they might have a good start by the time other plants are set out. The seeds germinated in fine shape, and when he transplanted the young plants he felt sure of a fine crop of beautiful flowers. He assigned to them a fine space in the center of his most exclusive garden patch and watch developments.

The more delightfully this development progressed the more doubtful Bloomfield became as to the real nature of the plants. Sometimes a feeling of suspicion overcame him, but when he

remembered of the kind, earnest and scholarly Mr. Oldt he breathed easier.

Willard called on Sunday morning to see Bloomfield at his home. He was curious to examine the plants, and, as Bloomfield felt, altogether too curious. But he was not half as curious as Bloomfield himself, who believed he had struck a genuine curiosity in the world of flowers but hadn't yet discovered the name and classification. Willard adroitly praised the odd looking plants.

"Bloomfield," said Willard in an innocent way, "what do you call these things, anyway?"

"Well!" exploded Bloomfield impatiently, "they call them flowers in Pennsylvania and in Dubuque, but here they are a cheap variety of cabbage, nothing more nor less, sir, than cabbage. The trouble with you, Willard, is that you are altogether too curious. But for your own information let me tell you that this is a vegetable garden, originally intended and designed for cabbage raising—nothing more."

JOHN KNOX MAKES CHANGE.

The recent promotion of John Knox from the position of Assistant Treasurer and Office Manager in the New York office of Silver, Burdett & Company, to a similar but more responsible position with D. C. Heath & Company, in their New York office, is most gratifying to Mr. Knox's friends, among which are a large number of educators, school officials and bookmen, throughout the country.

The valuable experience which Mr. Knox has had for many years, both in the field and in the office, has well fitted him for the important place he is about to occupy.

John Knox is a Californian by birth. He graduated at Brown University in the class of 1887, and soon after entered the Boston office of Silver, Rogers & Company, a small concern which has since developed into the corporation of Silver, Burdett & Company.

In 1898 Mr. Knox was transferred to their Chicago office as assistant treasurer. He remained at that post for five years, during which time he had charge of a number of western states and secured for his house valuable contracts in the state adoptions of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah. Mr. Knox also did important agency work in other sections of the country. In the spring of 1903 he was called to the home office in New York as office manager, but still holding the position of assistant treasurer.

No one regretted Mr. Knox's resignation more than his subordinates, with whom he was very popular. John Knox comes from good New England stock and his character is as staunch and reliable as the illustrious who bore the same name. D. C. Heath & Company have secured an excellent man.

"I should think you'd be afraid that some of these amateur hunters would mistake you for the bear," remarked Henry T. Dawson during his bear hunt in British Columbia.

"Oh, that ain't where the danger comes in," returned the guide. "S'long as they take me fer the bear, I'm safe. It's when they're really shootin' at the bear that the danger to me comes in."



MR. JOHN KNOX.

Manager New York Office, D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. F. H. Ralsten, lately agent for the American Book Company in Northern Ohio for high schools and colleges, has resigned.

Mr. J. S. Hudson, until recently general agent for the American Book Company in Mississippi, has resigned.

The American Book Company has employed for high school and college work in Southern Illinois Mr. C. J. Britton, lately superintendent of schools at Kenton, O.

For general agency work in the state of Mississippi, the American Book Company has engaged Mr. W. T. Pate, Jackson, Miss., formerly agent for the B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Skoles, who was formerly connected with the American Book Company, has gone into the windmill business.

(Concluded on page 24.)

SECRET WORKER.

The Plan Upon Which Coffee Operates.

Coffee is such a secret worker that it is not suspected as the cause of sickness or disease, but there is a very sure way to find out the truth.

A lady in Memphis gives an interesting experience her husband had with coffee. It seems that he had been using it for some time and was an invalid.

The physician in charge shrewdly suspected that coffee was the "Worm at the root of the tree," and ordered it discontinued with instructions to use Postum Food Coffee regularly in its place.

The wife says: "We found that was the true remedy for his stomach and heart trouble, and we would have gladly paid a hundred times the amount of the doctor's charge when we found how wise his judgment was."

"The use of Postum instead of coffee was begun about a year ago, and it has made my husband a strong, well man. He has gained thirty-five pounds in that time and his stomach and heart trouble have all disappeared."

"The first time I prepared it I did not boil it long enough and he said there was something wrong with it. Sure enough it did taste very flat, but the next morning I followed directions carefully, boiling it for fifteen minutes, and he remarked 'this is better than any of the old coffee.'"

"We use Postum regularly and never tire of telling our friends of the benefit we have received from leaving off the old fashioned coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.



WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

O. S. Brown. F. M. Churchill. E. B. Stevens. W. H. Ives. E. V. Beck.
Otto Focht. W. J. Schmitz. F. F. Hummel. A. E. Chapman. Hugh Weston.
General Manager. Western Manager.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT.

BY A. B. WARNER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, TACOMA, WASH.

There are two great purposes to be attained by school discipline:

First—The maintenance of such order and quietude as are necessary to enable the work of the school to proceed in a decorous way without interruption.

Second—The formation of habits of conduct that will eventuate in good character, and such training of the will as may lead to self-control and the power of right initiative.

The good teacher will have these purposes consciously in view in the organization and management of her school. The first is immediate and superficial; the second, remote but fundamental. By the achievement of the first purpose, the school is judged by the masses and the teacher's reputation is established; by the achievement of the second purpose, the great aim of the school is attained and the teacher acquires title to a crown in the next world. To the credit of human nature be it said, she also receives the homage and gratitude of the pupils whom she has made strong.

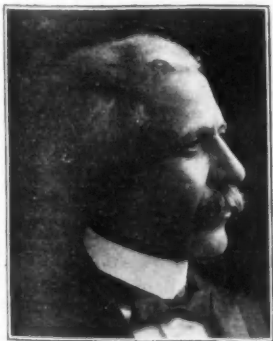
WHAT A GOOD TEACHER REQUIRES.

To succeed in school discipline, a teacher herself must possess strength and dignity of character, confidence in herself, a genuine sympathy with children, the ability to know what is going on around her, a ready and reliable judgment, and such expert knowledge as will enable her to keep her school properly and profitably employed at all times. If to these qualities she can add the charm of personal beauty, artistic dress, a low and well modulated voice, a delicate sense of humor, and cultivated manners, so much the better.

It is perhaps true that good disciplinarians are born to command, but they have also taken pains to cultivate their powers. Ability of this kind may be acquired by ordinary people who are willing to pay the price, but the secret lies in personal qualities and not in a book of recipes.

WHAT GOOD DISCIPLINE MEANS.

Good discipline means stimulation, inspiration and direction, not merely repression. It always implies good fellowship, good digestion, and absolute mutuality of confidence. For a perfect picture of masterful direction read Wallace's description of a chariot race and note how Ben Hur managed his Arabian thoroughbreds. Of this nature is all good discipline.



PROF. FRANK W. COOLEY,
Superintendent of Schools,
Evansville, Ind.

Mr. Cooley was for many years Superintendent of Schools at Calumet, Mich., previous to removal to Evansville where he has achieved signal success.

The necessity for punishment in the management of a school is proof of failure in discipline. This failure may be the fault of the home or of the community or of the school. The purpose of punishment is never retributive, but reformatory, to strengthen the pupil's grip upon himself. Sometimes it is necessary in order to preserve the dignity and authority of the school for the sake of its influence upon others. But punishment is not a synonym for discipline.

MUST MAINTAIN AUTHORITY.

The teacher must have the largest authority and maintain it judiciously. She is not only in

loco parentis, but also in *loco civitatis*. I would arm her with all the authority of the parent and the police magnate, and then hold her to a strict account of the manner in which she exercises it. Like the parent or the magistrate, she should avoid all cruel and unusual punishments and all appearance of passion. She is specially apt to contract the habit of punishing in some particular way. Some teachers have the nagging habit; some, the scolding habit; some, the whipping habit.

There are worse ways of punishing a healthy young criminal than by the administration of a sound flogging. It is far better than turning him upon the street for the rest of his education. The chief objection to corporal punishment is that it is degrading to the teacher.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

Burlington, Ia. The board has the introduction of manual training under consideration.

Norfolk, Va. The board has voted that music be taught in the schools.

Stamford, Conn. The teachers are required, by a recent order, to attend a class in music after school hours. The school committee re-

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A 48-page pamphlet listing 1800 masterpieces of literature contained in the 180 numbers of the

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SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEEN. Book I (Ready in January, 1905). Edited by Martha Hale Shackford. Paper, 30 cents; linen, 40 cents.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

We will send you a unique Calendar for 1905 if you mention this advertisement.

cently placed music on the same basis with the other studies.

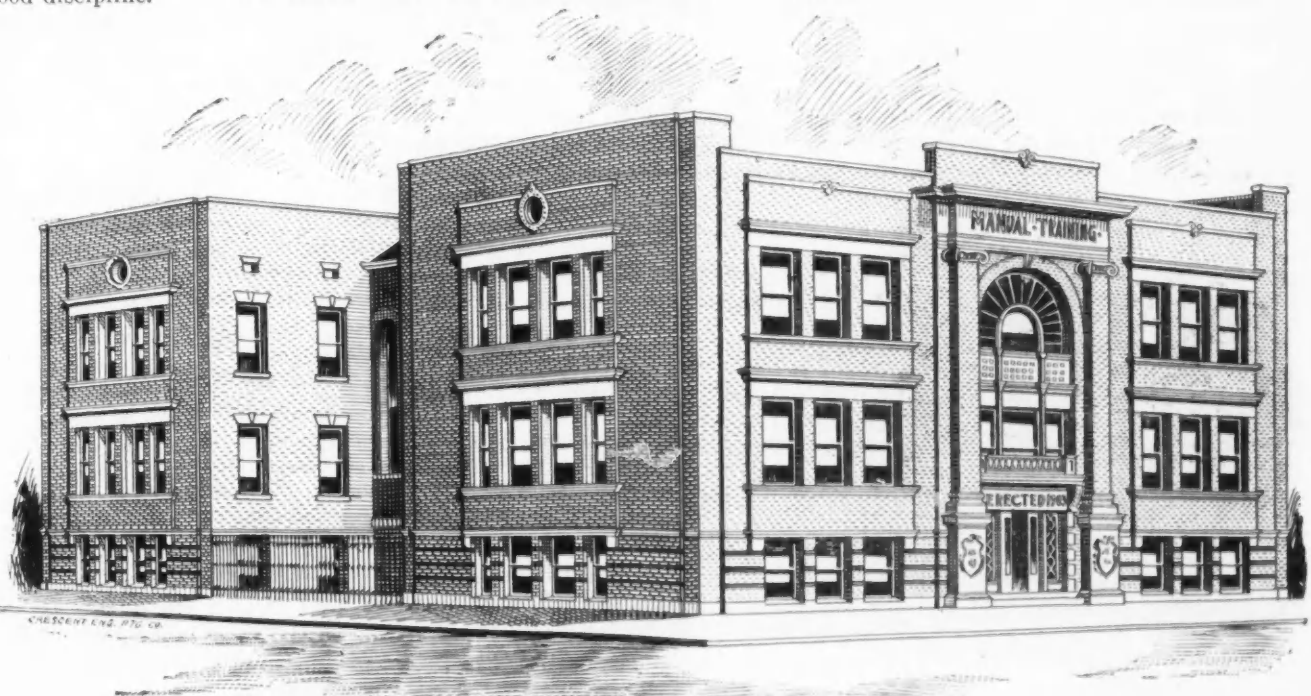
Lyons, N. Y. Sewing and manual training will be taught in the high school.

Milwaukee, Wis. Commenting on the report of the Moseley Commission relative to the comparative influence of men and women teachers on pupils, Supt. C. G. Pearce says:

"Any disadvantage that may be found in the preponderance of women in the teaching force of the country is so overbalanced by advantage that I doubt the wisdom of the Moseley Educational Commission in advising replacing women with men in the high school grades."

St. Louis, Mo. Upon recommendation of Supt. Soldan, the Board has discontinued writing as busy work during the first "ten weeks of school." Weaving has been substituted. Strain on the eyes of the children and inability to control the posture and pen-holding are the chief reasons for the change.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Board of Education has secured from the city councils an appropriation of \$53,000 for the education of backward children.



NEW MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL, EVANSVILLE, IND., F. W. COOLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

The History of America's Leading Manual Training Supply House.

A firm having passed the half century mark in a career that has been marked by a steady and substantial growth speaks primarily for the character of the men identified with it. Business honor and integrity must be the basis of that stability and development which ultimately attains success. Educators and moralists may dilate upon the various subtle elements which make for success, but a single apt illustration from the actual whirl of every day life tells a story more convincing than all abstract theories.

The story of the origin, growth and present importance of the firm of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., New York City, the leading manufacturers of manual training supplies, furnishes such an illustration.

History of the Firm.

The exact date of the foundation of the firm is not known. The first date of record is in the year 1848, although it is known that the concern was actually started some years prior to that time.

In 1848 the partners were Mr. B. Stern and Mr. Charles Tollner, and the business was conducted on 221 Bowery. Eleven years later Mr. A. Hammacher entered the firm, and the name was changed to C. Tollner and A. Hammacher. In 1861 Mr. Tollner retired and the business was continued under the name of A. Hammacher, and remained so until 1867, when Mr. A. Taaks and Mr. William Schlemmer were admitted to partnership and the name changed to A. Hammacher & Co.

After a few years Mr. Taaks resigned, leaving Mr. Hammacher and Mr. Schlemmer in control, and in 1883, Mr. William Schlemmer owning a greater interest, the firm name was changed to its present style of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., and at this time Mr. C. F. Coepel became a member of the company and took active part until 1892, when he resigned, likewise Mr. A. Hammacher, leaving the entire business to William Schlemmer.

In 1893 a corporation was formed under the New Jersey laws; the name was not changed, and the officers were William Schlemmer, President and Treasurer; Albert Hammacher, Vice-President; Henry Heyerman, Secretary. Because Mr. Hammacher was not an active officer, the vice-presidency was transferred in 1899 to William F. Schlemmer, son of William Schlemmer.

Sketch of President Schlemmer.

Mr. William Schlemmer, who is the President, Treasurer and General Manager, has been actively connected with the business since 1853. He was born of German Lutheran parentage in

Westphalia, Germany, April 20, 1841. He came to America in 1853 and began his career with the firm, whose directive head he was destined to become. He began at the tender age of twelve years and at a salary of \$2 per week. It may be added here that he never engaged in any other enterprise since that time.

Mr. Schlemmer is a remarkable man in many ways. He is a shrewd, keen, foresighted and an indefatigable worker. A man of irreproachable character, and in every respect a magnificent example of what persistency of purpose and a straightforward, earnest and honest effort can accomplish. In energy a full-fledged Yankee; in steadiness and industry a typical German—altogether a splendid type of the progressive German-American of the present day.

Present Status of the Firm.

The present home of the firm is seven stories high, having a floor area of 40,000 square feet.



MR. WILLIAM SCHLEMMER,
General Manager of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

The structure is a combination of brick and stone, having a frontage of 75 feet on Fourth Avenue and a 40-foot "L" with an entrance on Thirteenth Street.

The first floor is entirely devoted to retail business; the second floor to the main offices; the third floor to the shipping and receiving departments; the balance of the floors to stockroom. The Thirteenth Street wing is devoted to private offices, stockrooms, cloakrooms, lavatories, elevators, etc.

The firm carries six distinct lines of goods: Cabinet, piano and builders' hardware, bolts, screws, nuts and general factory supplies and tools for all trades. Its salesmen travel throughout the United States, east of the Mississippi and through a large part of Canada. A number of agents are employed to look after the Greater New York trade.

A Trade Peculiarity.

The one distinctive characteristic in the stock carried by the firm is that it emphasizes specialties. It is said to be a familiar phrase: "If



PRESENT SEVEN STORY HOME OF THE FIRM OF HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO., FOURTH AVENUE AND THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

you are looking for hardware and tools that are hard to find, try Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co." Thus the various items required in the manual training schools are found here. The firm aims to sell direct to manufacturers and consumers, both its staple lines as well as its specialties.

The essence of success in the firm's growth must necessarily be found in its business policy. It has always maintained that quality of goods is the chief essential and that, next to this, a proper consistency in price with due consideration of the rights of its customers together with a constant willingness to correct any mistakes made known to the firm, established a sound basis for progressive operation.

Thus, its prestige and wide patronage among the educational public of the United States is due to the fact that its stock of manual training supplies is complete and that its business methods are most satisfactory.

RECENT EXPRESSIONS.

It is admitted by every one that a poor teacher is dear at any price, but if the good teachers are to wait for an increase until death or matrimony or public sentiment has eliminated all poor teachers from the schools, the former will be in their graves before relief can come.—Nathan Schaeffer, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Pennsylvania.

There can be no university in the modern sense save in a great city. The university student should study human nature by close contact, and for that the great, busy, rushing city which is the best point of vantage for the purpose.—Seth Low, New York.

School buildings should be constructed and furnished for the convenience and comfort of the pupils. We may not look for any marked improvement in this respect until the professional people in our schools have more to do with the interior plans of school buildings, and until such architects are employed to make plans and specifications as have given special attention to this class of buildings, and who should comprehend therefore, the essential ends to be secured in their construction.—Wm. S. Mack, Chicago.

Half a glance at these figures will reveal the fact that the common people in the rural districts are the largest sufferers in the educational affairs of the state. They have shorter terms, pay teachers poorer wages and as a consequence are unable to secure professional teachers of experience. It is apparent that something must be done to make the educational advantages in the country and town equal.—F. A. Cotton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.



HOME OF HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO. ON
"THE BOWERY" IN 1848.

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Questions and Answers.



Under this heading all ordinary questions on school administrative problems are answered. If an immediate reply by letter is requested a stamped, self-addressed envelope should be enclosed. If the case requires special investigation a reply should not be looked for in less than a week's time. Unless specially stipulated the answer will appear in this column.

Question.—J. S., Vinton, Ia. Where can drinking fountains for schools, as mentioned on page 22 of "Bruce's School Board Manual" be obtained?

Answer.—Write the J. L. Mott Iron Company, New York City.

Question.—M. N. H., Elyria, N. Y. Can you furnish us with plans for an eight-room school building?

Answer.—We do not make a business of furnishing school house plans. You will have to employ an architect. School officers should, however, be well informed as to the essentials of a modern school house before entering seriously upon the work of planning a building. Consult the files of last year's School Board Journal and you will gain considerable information. Our manual on "School Architecture," which is given free to our subscribers, will give you all the essentials in nutshell form.

Question.—R. N. U., Dallas, Texas. Are book covers for text-books practical, and if so who makes the best?

Answer.—The use of book covers for school books is no longer an experiment, but is a fixed necessity, especially where the free text-book system prevails. Their use promotes economy, cleanliness and sanitation.

The Holden Patent Book Cover Co., of Springfield, Mass., makes the most durable and practical book covers in the market.

Question.—S. J. M., Oberlin, O. Are dust flues in school buildings of practical use?

Answer.—Yes, they add materially to the cleanliness of the buildings. We have seen them in use in several of the more recent buildings and deem them quite practical. The janitor can sweep the dust to the flues, which are located near the wall and floor, and find properly collected in the basement.

Question.—M. J. H., Peoria, Ill. Who is the architect of the new high school at Reading, Pa.?

Answer.—Mr. Seymour Davis, School Architect, Philadelphia, Pa.

Question.—R. N. B., Atlanta, Ga. Do you deem temperature regulation serviceable or expedient in the South? What system do you recommend?

Answer.—The expediency of automatic temperature regulating devices for school buildings in the South has been forcibly demonstrated within the last few years. For instance, cities like Los Angeles, Cal., have found that the automatic control or regulation of artificial heat in school houses proved not only a saving in the matter of fuel, but added considerably to the health and comfort of pupils and teachers,

and consequently increased the efficiency of the schools.

We recommend the Johnson System as being the best and most serviceable.

Question.—S. M., Grand Rapids, Mich. What method or system for the adoption of text-books do you approve?

Answer.—The adoption of text-books is both a professional and financial transaction. The superintendent should recommend, the school board adopt. The superintendent should have the initiatory powers, the board the final voice. The superintendent should know whether a change is desired or required from an educational point of view. The board should be guided by the question of public policy and the financial problem involved.

Question.—F. C. R. What has become of Richard Hardy, who formerly represented the Prang Educational Company?

Answer.—He now represents the New York Life Insurance Co., with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Question.—G. A. D., Grand Rapids, Mich. Give me the names of those likely to have good judgment on the subject of geography. Also the names of the Committee of Ten of the N. E. A. on the geography study.

Answer.—The following educators have made a special study of the subject of geography and can give you opinions which are valuable:

Cheesman A. Herrick, Commercial High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Calvin N. Kendall, Superintendent of Schools, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank W. Darling, Department of Geography, Chicago, Normal School, Chicago.

Charles A. McMurry, State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.

Prof. Bender, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

John F. Sims, State Normal School, River Falls, Wis.

Lloyd E. Wolfe, Superintendent of Schools, San Antonio, Tex.

The report of the Committee of Ten on the geography may be found, if we remember correctly, in the N. E. A. volume of 1900. Ask your superintendent for it.

Question.—A. V. F., Waterbury, Conn. Can you find out for me a number of the cities in the United States, particularly in the eastern part, where the old-fashioned and harmful feather duster has been banished from the hands of the janitors of school buildings? I wish to know of several cities where dusting in the schoolrooms is allowed only with cloth.

Answer.—As far as our knowledge on the subject goes, it is the custom in most well managed school buildings to do the sweeping immediately after the close of the schools, and on the following morning wipe with a damp cloth all the desks, seats and window sills.

Question.—Mrs. E. S., Massillon, O. What can be said for and against the free text-book system?

Answer.—Free Text-Books. An authority recounts the chief arguments against free text-books:

1. That free text-books cause an injustice to those not patronizing the public schools by making them pay for what they do not use.
2. That they are unnecessary except for indigent pupils.
3. That it increases the cost of schools.
4. That it makes more work for the teachers.
5. That some people desire to preserve the books used in their school days.
6. That it will increase the danger of spreading contagious diseases.

7. That it smacks of paternalism.

ARGUMENTS FOR FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

1. There are twenty-four states using free text-books, in some form, and no place using them has ever returned to the old plan.

2. The cost is greatly reduced.

3. All pupils are supplied with the books and necessary material the first morning of school.

4. The attendance is greatly increased.

5. By the experience of schools using free text-books, the books are shown to last longer and to be kept in better condition, and they are worn out at school and do not rust out at home on the shelf.

6. No pupil is hindered from buying his own books if he wishes to own them.

7. Fresh and modern books may be secured.

8. Better gradation and classification, since all pupils would have the same text.

9. It prolongs the school life of many pupils, for the increased price of high school books often hinder their attendance.

10. It banishes the obnoxious distinctions between those that can and those that cannot afford to buy their own books, which often arises under the law providing free text-books for indigent children.

11. Pupils transferred from one grade to another during the year would not be obliged to buy new books.

12. Contagious diseases are less apt to be carried into schools, for the free text-book would be disinfected and kept clean.

Mr. T. C. Morehouse and his charming wife, daughter and Mr. Brett, president of the Macmillan Co., have come to San Francisco to make their home in California. Mr. Morehouse is to be associated with Messrs. Doub and Wootten in the management of the Macmillan business on the Pacific Coast.

D. J. Sullivan, ex-deputy superintendent of schools in San Francisco, is looking after the American Book Company's interests in Catholic schools in San Francisco.

MIGHT HAVE SAVED IT.

A Lot of Trouble from Too Much Starchy Food.

A little boy of eight years whose parents did not feed him on the right kind of food, was always nervous and suffered from a weak condition of the stomach and bowels. Finally he was taken down with appendicitis, and after the operation the doctor, knowing that his intestinal digestion was very weak, put him on Grape-Nuts twice a day.

He rapidly recovered, and about two months thereafter, his father states, "He has grown to be strong, muscular, and sleeps soundly, weighs 62 pounds, and his whole system is in a fine condition of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is plain that if he had been put on Grape-Nuts at an earlier period in his life, and kept from the use of foods that he could not digest, he never would have had appendicitis. That disease is caused by undigested food decaying in the stomach and bowels, causing irritation and making for the growth of all kinds of microbes, setting up a diseased condition which is the active cause of appendicitis, and this is more marked with people who do not properly digest white bread.

Grape-Nuts is made of the selected parts of wheat and barley and by the peculiar processes of the cooking at the factory, all of the starch is turned into sugar ready for immediate digestion and the more perfect nourishment of all parts of the body, particularly the brain and nerve centers.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," found in each package.

WHEN YOU ARE IN MILWAUKEE

Come and see how we make Dustless Floor Brushes. Our office and factory is one block from the Plankinton House, which is headquarters for the convention.

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Milwaukee Dustless Brush Co. 122-124 Sycamore St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE MERE ROOM TEACHER

(Concluded from page 7).

at any time, and she had nearly broken down in tears before her pupils.

With this humiliation and a fear for her next year's appointment weighing heavily upon her mind, she lay there upon the couch, tired and discouraged, trying to determine her real position and what she might do to change conditions.

A ring at the door bell changed her reverie. She arose and opened the door. A messenger confronted her and handed her a letter addressed to herself. In one corner of the envelope was printed "E. J. Johnson, Superintendent of Instruction." She quickly tore open the envelope and read:

"Your services are no longer required. This dismissal is final."

Overwrought by this sudden discharge she exclaimed:

"Is it possible that I can be so suddenly discharged without cause or reason? Is this to be the end of all my preparation and effort? How shall I break the news to my dear mother? But I will not be treated so indifferently. I will go to him. I will lay the matter before him. I will not ask for tolerance, but only justice."

Quietly she put on her hat and jacket and left the house. A short ride brought her to his home. A servant admitted her. As she entered his study she was greeted with:

"Well, Miss Wilson?"

"Mr. Johnson, I have come to ask an explanation for my sudden dismissal."

"I do not care to give an explanation. I do not care to discuss the matter."

"But, Mr. Johnson, you are a fair man. You will not deny me the right that is granted to the lowest criminal, the right to be heard? You will not humiliate me before all my co-workers and friends, by casting a reflection upon my conduct or work, of which I myself cannot know and cannot explain to my friends?"

"Who are your friends?"

And then the light began to dawn upon her.

"Sir, I have no father or brothers with political influence, but only my dear, kind mother, whose only support I am and who in this instance cannot aid me. I am simply a girl who has given honest labor to win a livelihood for my mother and myself. I have no political power that I can call to my aid. I have no one to plead my cause except the spirit of fairness and justice. You have never visited my room. You have never verified the tales that have been carried to you. You have not known that superior officers, through personal feelings, have made it most difficult for me to continue to succeed. You have not known that I have been criticised,

openly, before my pupils, and that this act has literally destroyed my discipline!"

"I cannot reverse my decision in your case. Can you not find a position in some suburban school?"

"Mr. Johnson, with your autocratic and one-man power, you are willingly, and unjustly, destroying the hopes of two women and blasting the sweetness of their lives. God knows how many more there have been! I have done nothing to merit such treatment and I will not submit quietly. I am a servant of the public. I have given faithful service to the public. I am hired, or at least paid by the public, and I will appeal to the public for justice!"

With great drops of perspiration standing upon her forehead, and in her agony of mind, she called out and opened her eyes to find her mother standing over her with anxious face.

"Grace, dear, your dinner is ready and I have been waiting for you."

CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

Evanston, Ill. The present system of divided school districts is being condemned by thoughtful people. Consolidation of the three districts would result in many benefits, primary of which are:

(1) Economy in executive machinery through the hiring of one superintendent instead of three at greatly reduced cost of salaries.

(2) Economy in unremunerated energy of three sets of school trustees by substituting one board for the government of the entire city.

(3) A simplification of school teaching by the introduction of one general system for the entire city.

Lone Rock, Ia. The vote for a central school carried at a recent election. Pupils in distant territory will be transported at the district's expense.

Fitchville, O. The patrons of the public schools have petitioned for centralized schools.

The citizens of Copley Center, O., have decided to erect a centralized school which will cost about \$10,000.

Supt. J. F. O'Mally of the Fountain, Colo., schools, says of consolidation in his district: "The outlying districts are clamoring to come in, and we will take them. They are not coming in because their taxes will be lower, but for the superior educational advantages offered. The matter of tax does not enter into the scheme at all. Economy is not the question with these people here, though it has made a vast saving to them. Consolidation is not a dream but a reality, and is the salvation of the small school."

Montville, Conn. Dissatisfaction has been shown in the recent trial of school consolidation and the old system of school districts will be restored.

KINDERGARTENS.

Springfield, Ill. A kindergarten is to be opened for the benefit of the large number of small children in the city.

Bloomington, Ill. The proposition to establish a kindergarten in the public schools carried at the recent election.

Wichita, Kan., schools will introduce the free kindergarten school.

The library of Cornell University, already enjoying an endowment of \$300,000, has recently been greatly enriched by a bequest of half a million dollars by the late Prof. Willard Fisk, of Florence, Italy. Mr. Fisk was at one time a professor at Cornell, but had lived in Italy for many years. The famous Dante collection, formerly given by Prof. Fisk to the library at Cornell, now comprises more than seven thousand volumes. Equally complete collections upon Icelandic literature and upon Petrarch by the terms of the will now come to Cornell. Scholars from other universities in increasing numbers are taking advantage of the rich collections at this university for summer study and research.



SUPT. F. A. HYDE, Walsenburg, Colo.

Prominent as an institute worker in Nebraska, where he lived before coming to Colorado. One of the few teachers who has made money. Hyde owns several good farms and ranches in Nebraska, and is going to continue teaching only because he really makes it his life work.

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THE GIRL--HOW EDUCATE HER?

BY DR. H. W. FISHEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

It has been said "we cannot get along with the women," but it is certain that we cannot get along comfortably without them. Since we have them what are we to do for them and with them? It has been facetiously said, "The proper study of mankind is man, the most perplexing one no doubt is woman." Past experience has shown that the statement was thoughtfully made by one of rare judgment and experience.

The truth, though deplorable, is that the woman has been steered out of her natural course by our system of education, which is considered nearly perfect. It is questionable, however, whether our forefathers were not nearer the proper plan for educating when they had separate high schools for the sexes. The day when we shall again have separate high schools in the cities is not in the distant future. So they should be. Each will have its own curriculum, separate, different and adopted to the needs of the sexes studying it, qualifying that sex to fill at maturity, its natural place in the world's work.

The girl of to-day is given, with few exceptions, the same education as the boy. After graduating in high school or college, she is qualified to do, with the exception of work requiring much physical thought, everything that the boy can do. She fills the place he might fill, because she can do the work, and having no one to depend upon her, she can do it quite as well for less compensation. This compels him to seek employment in other fields. This is not the most serious feature, however. She has by our present educational system been driven away from her proper mission in life—that of a homemaker. When she, sooner or later, enters her own home to make it for herself and hers, the most pleasant and happy, she does it without the highest qualification, which she might have had, had the schools educated her in the line of her life work, by teaching her theoretical and practical domestic science, instead of higher mathematics, the dead languages and abstract chemistry. The mother may be a model cook and home-maker, but girls don't get much time to practically learn her art; if they did, there are many modern methods, plans and devices

which the mother never had the opportunity to learn.

The girl and boy should be educated together to the end of the grammar school course, after which the education of the girl should be directed so as to include all the arts of perfect home-making for no less time than the boy is given to qualify himself for his future sphere of usefulness. Instead of general chemistry let her study the chemistry of cooking, than which there is no science more fascinating, interesting or useful. How important to the household is her knowledge of adulteration of foods. What an economy to the state to abolish an expensive food department, which could be done if housewives had the knowledge required. Let the girl practice the arts of sewing, cutting, fitting, trimming and decorating. There is little in art higher than these.

Such education will dignify domestic duties and in a large measure overcome the present day servant girl difficulties and disappointments. Housekeeping will be preferred to factory drudgery, for the former will be greatly preferred in a happy, blissful home, to the latter in its mechanical work and not always congenial companionship.

When a home is established by one qualified there will be much less complaint of the husband's absence at night at the "gilded" saloon or club, for no man will be drawn away from comfort and happiness to a place less alluring than his own home.

Home is where the heart is. The heart will be where love in its best environment is. Proper homes will be the recipe for the cure of more than half the intemperance of the world. Our political affairs would be placed on a higher plane. Patriotism would be above partisanship and "regularity." Should this desultory production, by a busy business man, awaken greater interest in the proper education of the loveliest of God's creatures—the girl—that will be ample excuse for it.

EADIE'S PHYSIOLOGY

In this little book narcotics are treated from the athletic standpoint. A letter from Courtney, the coach for Cornell Crew, gives his opinion on narcotics in the training house. Letters from Captain McBride of the Yale Football Team, and Captain Edwards of the Princeton '99 Football Team, give their opinion on narcotics. General Superintendent Van Etten, of the New York Central and Hudson River R. R., tells in a short letter, their policy with regard to employment, or continuing in employment, those who are known to be in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. The subject of alcohol is also treated in letters from Arctic explorers. General Francis V. Greene, who commanded the second Manila expedition, writes on the effect of alcohol in the tropics.

Treatise on first aid to the injured, contagious diseases, care of the teeth, effects of cleanliness, etc.

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.,

27 WEST 23d ST., NEW YORK

AMONG BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Greater New York. The Board of Education decided by vote of 22 to 15 not to restore corporal punishment.

New York. Twenty public school buildings have been thrown open as "neighborhood recreation centers." The idea is to make the buildings useful as many hours out of every twenty-four as is possible; to combat the influence of the cheap theater and the enchantment of the streets; to make it so pleasant for the children that they will go to the school house for recreation and amusement because of enjoyment, and from no sense of duty.

Canton, O. The old board before Jan. 1, 1905, reappointed all the teachers for a period of two years. After Jan. 1, a new school board went into power. Under a supreme court decision the new board declared all contracts with teachers for a longer period than the life of the old board illegal.

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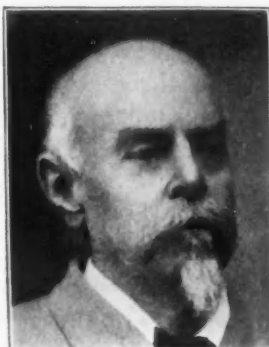
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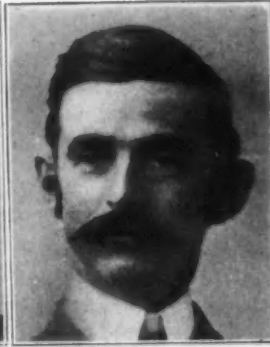
DR. J. V. HARRIS.
Superintendent of Schools,
Key West, Fla.



WM. E. SMITH,
Pres. Board of Education,
Millbrook, N. Y.



DR. C. A. ROMINGER,
Chairman School Com'ttee,
Reldsville, N. C.



G. H. NEWBY,
Chairman B'd of Educa'n,
Perquimans County, N. C.



Charles W. Jacob & Allison, 18 Cedar Street, New York, are importers of raffia and raffia cloth for kindergarten work.

The Slatington-Bangor Slate Co., of Slatington, Pa., has a large and serviceable calendar which it sends to the trade free of charge upon application.

The Imperial school desk is manufactured by W. F. Vilas, Cowansville, Quebec.

R. R. Johnson, 167 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of window shades for schools, has issued a handsome calendar.

Dudley A. Johnson, western representative of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., sent his patrons a New Year's card bearing the inscription: "I wasn't kicked out of your office once this year. Much obliged. Good luck to you for 1905."

Roswell W. Martin is no longer representing the McConnell School Supply Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Newark, O. Oscar Fisher, of the American School Furniture Co., received the desk order.

Portsmouth, N. H. Furniture for new high school will be supplied by the Portsmouth Furniture Co.

Chicago. The bankrupt stock of the Central School Supply House was sold to C. G. Barth for \$5,000.

P. I. Murphy now represents the Peabody School Furniture Co. in the west, with headquarters at Topeka, Kan. The factory is located at North Manchester, Ind.

Rockford, Ill. Contract for desks was awarded to the American School Furniture Co.

Chicago. The Dow Wire Works Co., of Louisville, Ky., will equip five school buildings with spiral fire escapes.

McKeesport, Pa. The heating contract for four new buildings was awarded to the American Warming & Ventilating Co. The Johnson System of Temperature Regulation was adopted.

The Holden Patent Book Cover Company sent its customers a Christmas souvenir consisting of a pamphlet containing the story of "The Two Friars."

Rockford, Ill. The bidders on desks were the A. H. Andrews Company, Illinois Refrigerator Company, Haney School Furniture Company, L. A. Murray Company, Superior Manufacturing Company. The latter company was awarded the contract.

Butte, Mont. Bids on desks were submitted by P. J. Langan, representing the Caxton Company; W. E. McCormick of Spokane, representing the Northwestern School Furniture Company, and Joseph Chauvin, representing Thomas Kane & Co., and the Brownfield-Canty Company.

Monmouth, Ill. The contract to heat the new Willits school was awarded to the Dickson Heating & Ventilating Company of Peoria.

THE VALUE OF PRISM GLASS.

Wherever an interior admits insufficient daylight, making the use of artificial light compulsory, prism glass will pay for itself in two years in the saving of artificial light. It is therefore economical as well as beneficial to the sight. Its practical value demonstrates itself. It removes all shadows, brings in the natural light in its full volume and natural light is the only healthy light.

In the form of sheet prism glass its installation is as simple as common glass and only the same care is required to maintain and keep clean. Attention must be paid to but one essential—have the proper angle of prism suited to the special conditions existing at each opening, and have the glass set with the ribs running horizontal, the short angle on top and the smooth face out.

Prism glass is only required to be set in the top sash to obtain the results desired. Set in the bottom sash it increases the light very little, as it can only raise the light at the window and distribute it over the entire room by being placed as near the ceiling as possible.

It will make a room more light on a dark and cloudy day than at any other time, simply from the color effect of the sky. In this way weather conditions cause no diminution of light when prism glass is used. If on a sunny day the prism glass makes too bright a light (as it sometimes will), white holland shades over the glass will soften the light pleasantly.

May not the restlessness of children in a schoolroom, in a measure, be attributed to their eyes becoming tired because of insufficient

Plaster Casts

FOR DRAWING AND MODELING:

Reproductions from Antique, Mediaeval and Modern Sculpture Etc.

SCHOOL ROOM DECORATION.

These Art Productions have never failed to receive the highest award when placed in competition with other makes.

C. Hennecke Co.
Formators.

Milwaukee, - Wis.

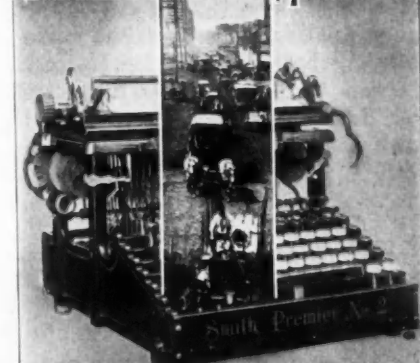


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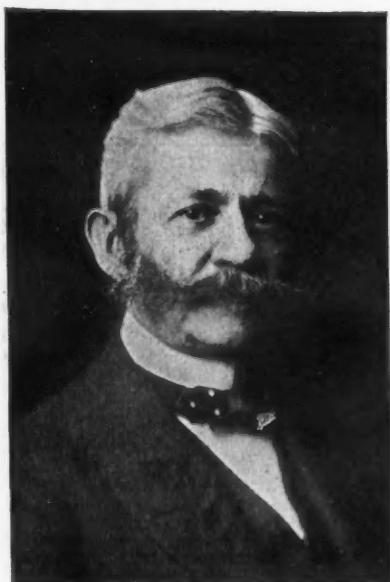
light? If so, the use of prism glass would be helpful in this way in addition to saving the eyes. Therefore, it should be installed whenever its use would increase the natural light in a schoolroom.

Any Architect or School Committee desiring full information as to the use and cost of prism glass will do well to write to Mr. Geo. E. Androvette, Lucical Engineer, 473 West Broadway, New York.

New avenues of business are opened up through a Smith Premier typewriter



Send for Booklet
The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.
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Branches in all large cities



Holden Book Covers on Text Books

Testifies to the Desire and Accomplishment of Economy and Cleanliness in the Schoolroom.

Holden Self-Binders and Transparent Paper

On each teacher's desk testify to the fact that the old proverb, "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine," is still remembered by School Board Members, Superintendents and Principals of Schools.

The "Holden System for Preserving Books"

has been adopted by over 1500 School Boards and is considered by all as a necessity wherever free books or supplementary readers are furnished

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VENTILATION IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

The fact that a simple, small, one-room rural school can be well and scientifically ventilated is too little understood in most localities. Minnesota has passed a law that in order to receive state aid a district must maintain a certain standard of equipment and sanitation. Supt. Fanny G. Gies, of Mower County, recently issued these valuable suggestions:

In addition to the present requirements for state aid, these new points have been added. First, each school must be supplied with at least one set of supplementary readers. Second, the schoolroom must be properly heated and ventilated. Ventilation merely by doors and windows will not be considered adequate. To assist in carrying out the second requirement I make the following suggestions:

Place the stove in one corner of the room where it will be least in the way, preferably in a corner of the end opposite the chimney. Surround the stove with a circular sheet iron jacket large enough so that there will be about ten inches space between the stove and the jacket. Have the jacket made about six feet high and extending completely to the floor, where it should be securely fastened. There should be a large door in front of the jacket so that the fire can be easily taken care of and the ashes removed. A small door or slide about 4x10 inches in each side of the jacket just above the floor would aid in drawing the cold air from the floor when necessary.

Two iron registers are necessary; one placed under the stove, the other in the chimney. Cut a hole in the floor about 10x14 inches for one of the registers. Underneath this there should be a wooden box about 10x10 inches wide and long enough to reach from the register to the outside of the foundations. Cover the outer end of the box with a coarse wire screen to keep out small animals. The second register should go into the chimney about four inches from the floor. If the register is placed near the ceiling it will carry out the warm fresh air instead of the impure air. The chimney should extend down to the floor. If you are building a new chimney or rebuilding an old one, a double flue should be constructed with a single layer of brick in the partition between the flues, so that the flue carrying out the smoke and hot air from the stove may warm the flue for impure air, which is necessary in order to establish good ventilation. The smoke flue may be a little larger than the other flue.

the chimney, thus establishing a simple system of ventilation.

DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHERS.

The fire should be started about eight o'clock in the morning. Leave both registers closed and the doors in the jacket open until the room is comfortably warm.

Now open both registers and close the doors in the jacket and the room will be ventilated.

Hang your thermometer about four feet from the floor and not near an outside door. Keep the temperature about seventy degrees.

If at any time the air next the floor seems cold, close the register under the stove and open the small doors in the sides of the jacket and the cold air will be drawn off the floor and heated. Close both registers each day before leaving the school building.

Missouri. State Superintendent Carrington remarks: "Mothers seldom realize what influence they exert on the discipline of the school by words dropped here and there in the presence of their children. Obedient, faithful, trustful children in school but reflect the home relations. On the other hand, indifference, indolence and sometimes insolence, on the part of a pupil may be traced to weak discipline or wrong teaching at home. Happy the school and fortunate the children when home and school influences supplement each other in fixing correct habits of obedience of trustful and hopeful relations."

"An important part of each teacher's work lies in the inculcation of good morals and good manners. In the companionship of the pupils the teacher should endeavor to make clear the distinction between right and wrong; to awaken the moral sense and encourage frankness and honesty; to enforce the courtesies which children owe to parents, teachers, companions, the poor, the aged, the unfortunate; to teach habits of order and proper behavior, not only at school but at home, at church, and on the street, remembering that there is no responsibility committed to anyone so important as that which relates to the development and formation of character."

Chicago. An elective school board system is opposed by a school official upon the following grounds: "Thirty-five hundred of the city teachers are affiliated with the Teachers' Federation, which is formally allied with the Chicago Federation of Labor—a body strong in number, with a vast number of votes. Considering the fact that the teachers are allied with a tremendous voting force, who would elect the

members of the Board of Education were the proposed change adopted? The board practically would be elected by the very teachers whom it is to employ, promote, remove and discipline. It takes a brave man to run counter to the powerful organizations in this city. I am afraid that an elective school board would be exceedingly devoted to the interests of the teachers allied to these organizations."

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

"I see," said Thomas Jefferson, "that George Washington is president of the Colored Waiters' Union in Chicago."

"Oh, well," replied Ben Franklin, "that's not surprising. George always was a great hand for settling other people's hash."

WHAT SULPHUR DOES

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver and excretory organs, and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

EUROPE *Go Clark's Way*
New S. S. CALEDONIA, 9,400 tons.
Specially Chartered, July 1st, \$245 up.
Exceptional opportunities to agents. Many other tours.
FRANK C. CLARK, 118 Broadway, New York

Staying Power

FOR THE

TIRED BRAIN

Horsford's Acid Phosphate keeps the mind clear, the nerve steady and the body strong—a boon to the overworked officeman, teacher and student.

**Horsford's
Acid
Phosphate.**

A Kansas City small boy was asked by his schoolteacher to use "seed corn" in a sentence. "When I was out in the country last summer," said the youngster, "I seed cornstalks in a field."

At School Board Meeting.

"Do you dispute my veracity, sir?" fiercely spoke the school director.

"Not at all," replied his colleague, soothingly. "I am merely disputing your unfounded assertions."

On which basis they compromised.

Choice.

"You say your boy can't learn to spell. What are you going to do with him?"

"I'll give him his choice between becoming a stenographer or a sign painter."

First in Their Hearts.



Gentleman—What did George Washington do for his country?

Boy (in first grade)—He gave it an extra holiday.

Scherzfrage.
Wann setzt sich ein Historiker zur Ruhe?
Wenn er die Geschichte satt hat.

Stoßseufzer.

Professor (der den Abschiedsbrief von seiner Braut empfängt, schmerzlich): „Der erste, gänzlich fehlerfreie Brief, den ich von ihr erhalte! ... Und das muß gerade der — Abschiedsbrief sein!“

A well-known actor was telling his 16-year-old son, whom he considers very immature and young for his age, that he ought to be doing something for his glory and his country. "Why, when George Washington was your age, my son, he was surveying the estate of Lord Fairfax." The boy thought a moment, then he replied, quietly: "Well, when he was as old as you, pa, he was president of the United States."

Teacher—Gussie, your father is a whaler, isn't he?

Gussie—Yes'm. But ma does her share, too.

Flogged Into Good Spelling.

The principal of an elementary school sent a circular to the parents of some of the pupils under his charge, stating that judicious corporal punishment often had a beneficial effect on backward boys, and asking if they would approve of such a course when he considered it necessary. The following is one of the replies he got:

"Der sir i hav reserved ur flogeing sirkler and u hav My sankshen too wolup My sun Jhon ass much ass u lik i no Jhon is a vary bad skoler his spaleng is simply atoshes i hav trid to tech him Mysilf but he wil not lern nothing so i hop u wil bet it intow him as much ass u kan."

"Urs truley,

"P. S.—the resin Jhon is sich a bad skoler is bekas he is My sun by My wifs first hus-bend."

Mormon Arithmetic.

When Johnnie Mormon went to school,
In Utah by the lake,
His youthful record as a fool
Completely took the cake.

His mental dullness sorely tried
His patient teacher's tact;
He couldn't add, nor yet divide,
No more could he subtract.

At last the weary teacher said,
"I fear you are a stick.
I cannot beat into your head
Just plain arithmetic."

Years passed and Johnnie Mormon got
A dozen wives or so,
And in a pleasant acre lot
He let his children grow.

"In school I never learned," said he,
"To add or to divide;
But by my forty children, see
How I have multiplied!"

"Books that you may carry and hold readily in your hand, are the most useful after all."—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

This illustrious writer must have had in mind a book resembling the new

PENCIL GEOGRAPHY

just issued by the JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY. It is convenient in size and shape, handy to carry in the pocket, and just enough in it to be easily read without fatigue. It is patterned after the old school geography of forty years ago in which the subject was taught by means of questions and answers. It contains answers to the many questions which are being continually asked as to where the materials come from out of which Dixon's American Graphite Pencils are made, and also how they are put together. We know it will help you in your work in the schoolroom.

Copies of this little book will be sent to all teachers free of charge.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

How the Land Moulds the People.



Teacher: "Roy, what effect do you suppose the dense forests along the Amazon have on the people of that region?"

Roy: "I s'pose it makes them thin."

Teacher: "Why?"

Roy: "So as they can get between the trees."

The Meaning of "Imbibes."

Teacher—"Have you looked up the meaning of the word 'imbibes,' Fanny?"

Fanny—"Yes, ma'am."

Teacher—"Well, what does it mean?"

Fanny—"To take in."

Teacher—"Yes. Now give a sentence using the word."

Fanny—"My aunt imbibes boarders."



Mother—Why, Johnnie, you never saw me act naughty as you have been acting.

Johnnie—Of course not. I'm too much of a gentleman to notice such things.

Command Attention.

A School Board Member who reads the School Board Journal can always command attention, because he is always well and correctly informed.

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We do first-class work only, and at very reasonable prices.

Bunde & Upmeyer Co., Jewelers, 71-75 Wisconsin Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS.

(Concluded from page 15).

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

Norwalk, O. J. R. McKnight, G. Ray Craig, G. W. Whitbeck, A. W. Carpenter, E. D. Cline.
Stuebenville, O. Andrew Forsythe, John A. Kithcart, Dr. J. J. McCoy, Robert McGowan, Floyd Yocum.
Gloucester City, Pa. President, Richard T. Cropper; secretary, Edward W. Lafferty.
Racine, Wis. Secretary, George C. Harney (re-elected), \$1,000.

SCHOOL BOARD ASSOCIATIONS.

Minnesota Associated School Boards: President, Hames H. Sharp, Moorehead; vice-president, F. E. Stratton, Northfield; treasurer, Ira G. Stark, Albert Lea; delegate to N. E. A., W. R. Hodges, Sleepy Eye.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Bloomfield, N. J. George Morris. Paterson, Wm. E. Chancellor.
Syracuse, N. Y. Supt. A. B. Blodgett.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Association of City School Superintendents: President, L. T. Baker, Winnsboro; vice-president, Nathan Toms, Darlington; secretary, E. C. Coker, Greenwood; treasurer, H. B. Dominick, Fountain Inn.

OHIO.

Ohio Teachers' Federation: President, J. W. Zeller, Findlay; secretary, W. E. Kershner, Columbus Grove; treasurer, F. B. Pearson, Columbus; executive committee, S. K. Mardis, Toronto; W. N. Beethem, Carrollton; L. L. Ferris, Hillsboro.

The Ohio State Association of Secondary Teachers: President, Seth Ellis, Lancaster; secretary and treasurer, Abigail E. Simpson, Columbus; executive committee, George W. Toolil, chairman, Columbus; C. A. Armstrong, Canton; J. T. Smith, Findlay; M. A. Henson, Gallipolis.

The Ohio Township Superintendents' Association: President, Alfred Ross, New Carlisle; vice-president, H. A. Klepinger, Brookville; secretary and treasurer, S. T. Price, Elmwood; executive committee, C. W. Hamilton, Tuscarawas; J. J. Richeson, Westerville; A. G. Deavor, Glenford.

Ohio State Association of School Examiners: President, F. S. Coultrap, Athens; vice-president, L. C. Dick, West Jefferson; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Lytle, Copley; executive committee, Charles Hauptert, Wooster; W. S. Robinson, Fortoria; W. F. Gelphart, Williamsport.

The Ohio College Association: President, W. F. Whitlock, Delaware; vice-president, Frederick Freudley, Ohio State University; secretary, Emma Perkins, College of Women, Cleveland; treasurer, L. H. Ingham, Kenyon College; member executive committee of the Alliance, Lillian W. Johnson, Western College for Women, Oxford.

Rhodes Scholarship Committee: President, W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University; president, E. W. Hunt, Denison; president, A. T. Perry, Marietta; president, H. C. King, Oberlin; Prof. George Scott, Otterbein.

The Association of Ohio Teachers of Drawing and Manual Training: President, Miss Cornelia Gaskell, Athens; vice-president, L. A. Dickinson, Elyria; secretary and treasurer, Miss Rachael Thomas, Marion; ex-

executive committee, Miss Mary Woodmansee, chairman, Dayton; Miss Rachel Thomas, Marion; Miss Cora Parsons, Youngstown; Miss Lena Dickinson, Elyria, and Miss Cornelia Gaskell, Athens.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory Teachers' Association: President, J. G. Master, Jones Academy, Choctaw Nation; first vice-president, W. C. Harris, Sulphur; second vice-president, Bruce McKinley, Eufaula; secretary, Miss Alice Freyer, Holdenville; treasurer, Miss Meta Chestnut, Jones Academy, Choctaw Nation.

Abbeville, La. President, P. U. LeBlanc; superintendent, J. N. Williams.

Colorado Teachers' Association: Member of executive Council, H. M. Barrett; president, Chas. E. Carter; secretary, Miss Sabin.

Territorial Teachers' Association: President, J. G. Masters, of Jones' Academy, Hartshorne; vice-president, W. O. Harris, Sulphur; second vice-president, Bruce McKinley, Eufaula; secretary, Miss Alice Fryer, Holdenville; treasurer, Miss Meta Chestnut, Jones' Academy, Choctaw Nation.

Brown County Teachers' Association: President, J. V. Brennen, Depere; vice-president, Miss Nettie Clark; treasurer, Miss M. Higgins; secretary, M. F. Martin.

Southern Educational Association: President, Chas. D. McIver, Greensboro, N. C.; first vice-president, John W. Abercrombie, University of Alabama; second vice-president, Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga.; third vice-president, Dr. Charles B. Sherer, Newberry, S. C.; secretary, Supt. R. J. Tighe, Asheville, N. C.; treasurer, E. H. Burns, Atlanta, Ga.

AMONG BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Greater New York. Superintendent Maxwell will ask the New York Board of Education at its next meeting to adopt a plan for giving tenement school children a mid-day meal. If the plan should be adopted and the luncheon set should cost 6 cents each it would cost the city \$6,804,000 a year.

Buffalo, N. Y. A change by which the school janitors will be brought under the direct control of Superintendent Emerson, instead of the Board of Public Works, is contemplated.

Paterson, N. J. The Board of Education has recently adopted an age limit of 65 years for women and 70 years for men, with the usual provision that this may be suspended by a three-quarter vote of the board in the case of any individual teacher. In the five years preceding the age limit, the board reserves the right of securing a certificate from a physician that the teacher is physically and mentally able to continue the work. In one of the Paterson schools in December an aged janitor dropped dead on the stairway while engaged in trying to do his work.

New York. Mrs. Bates, addressing the Society for Political Study, recently said: "I am still old-fashioned enough to think a married man should support his wife. Why shouldn't the women remain single if they want to continue to teach? Why not let the woman who wishes to be put on the shelf, so far as marriage is concerned, quit teaching and wrap herself in the connubial blanket. Adam was sent out to till the soil, while Eve's place was at home making fig leaf dresses."

Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. P. D. Cooney has been re-elected secretary of the Board of Education. Mr. Cooney has served his city in this capacity for many years. He is an experienced, competent and faithful public servant.

A NEW BOARD PLAN.

A plan by which the School Board of Boston, Mass., is to be reorganized has been formulated and will be presented to the legislature for enactment. It contains, among other things, the following:

"The said trustees shall be citizens of Boston not less than 30 years of age, and to be appointed by the mayor subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen of the city. During the year 1906 two of the trustees shall be appointed for the term of five years, two for the term of four years, two for the term of three years, and one for the term of two years, each term beginning on the first day of May of said year and on the expiration of any term a trustee shall be appointed for the term of five years beginning the first day of May in the year in which the term expires. Any vacancy occurring shall be filled by appointment as aforesaid for the remainder of the term."

Section 2 provides that the laws now in force governing the School Committee shall also apply to the trustees created under this act, while Section 3 provides that any employe of the school department who loses his employment or whose tenure of office is affected by this act may, without civil service examination or enrollment, be appointed to a city position carrying the same compensation.

Section 4 is to the effect that the appointment of trustees under this act shall take effect the first Monday of next January, while the full act shall take effect May 1 of next year, the term of office of the present members of the School Board ceasing on that date.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all; but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

AMONG BOOKMEN.

(Concluded from page 16.)

Bookmen in the South.

"I have just returned from Louisiana," said the representative of a prominent publishing house recently. "I ran into a mighty fine set of Southern bookmen. They seem to be a versatile lot, too."

McMichael, of Georgia, helps run the legislative affairs of his state in addition to doing book work for Maynard, Merrill & Co., and Alexander of the same company is president of the company which runs the swell new hotel at Jackson, Miss., the Norvell. They expect to have the state adoption in Mississippi soon, and the bookmen generally think Alexander has matters arranged with the powers down there to prolong the thing for four or five months so that he can act as host to his fellow bookmen at a good round sum per day.

"But the most brilliant genius of all seems to be Ewton, of Dallas, Tex. Ewton is the most wonderful statistician I ever ran across, and I have certainly met several. He has carefully figured out that Dallas is the center of everything good. He is willing to take a pair of compasses, an unabridged dictionary and a set of statistical tables and prove that Dallas is the largest city in the United States; has more rapidly increasing population; is doing more building and launching more enterprises than any and all other cities in the United States combined, and that it is fifty miles nearer any given point than any other city you may mention."

"When he is backed up by Alexander and La Taste, all talking Dallas at once, the other bookmen simply surrender at sight. If I were the chamber of commerce and board of trade of Dallas I should certainly unanimously elect Mr. Ewton historian, statistician and general promoter for the State of Texas. Inside of six years there wouldn't be anything but Texas."

Joke on the Jokers.

A good story is told of Mr. J. W. Dingess, when he first came to Pennsylvania for Butler, Sheldon & Co. Several agents, including Mr. Dingess, attended a meeting of a School Board where the purpose was to make some changes in books. Mr. Dingess being a new man in that field his competitors took the usual advantage by insisting that he should go before the board and make the first speech.

He very innocently acquiesced. When he came out he had the contract all signed, sealed and delivered for all of the proposed changes.

La Taste is putting on airs since he has made his home in Texas. He uses dark brown stationery and writes with white ink.

Mr. Warfield, who has served with Heath, Rand, McNally and the Silvers, has Brooklyn and Richmond, with work in Pennsylvania for the Macmillans.

Since July 1st, 1904, the Prang Educational Co. has had a new agent in the person of Mr. Wood W. Sears, formerly superintendent of schools at National Mine, Mich. Mr. Sears is a graduate of Cornell University. His special

territory is Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mr. Edward Hankins, who has been with the Prang Educational Co. as an agent during the last two years, was compelled to give up his work the week after Christmas and go to Mexico, and he is now located at Cuernavaca, a resort south of Mexico City. He writes under date of Jan. 9th, that he is feeling a hundred per cent. better and hopes to imitate a man from London whom he had met there and who told him he had gained 60 pounds in five months. Mr. Hankins is on leave of absence, and expects to return to his work by April 1st.

L. E. Rowley, New York, has left the American Book Co. to engage in the insurance business.

"You ask for a story. I do not owe you a story, Bruce, or anything else, as far as I can remember," said Dan Miller, the Iowa agent for D. C. Heath & Co., recently. "The fact is I belong to the 'hatchet' family. I cannot tell a lie. I do not know, however, any other bookman in this territory that is in the least related to this family. Most of them lie without provocation. Sometimes their lies are funny. More often they are not. I have understood, Bruce, that you are 'something of a liar.' Why do you not tell your own lies instead of tempting me to do wrong; darn you! Ed. Smith does all our lying. Write him, if you dare."

"I am in Minneapolis to build me a permanent home," said Major Clancy of the American Book Co., recently. "Am also fixing a grave spot and a tombstone. I did not want to die in Chicago. Work is just the same here, and the ozone is better."

John Knox has severed his connections with Silver, Burdett & Co. in order to accept a better position with D. C. Heath & Co.'s New York office.

Robert L. Latham represents D. C. Heath & Co. in Western Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Pittsburg.

Mr. Harry D. Nutt, formerly principal of Battle Creek high school, now has charge of high schools and college book work in Michigan for the American Book Company. His headquarters are at Flint. He was a very successful high school man, and a graduate of the University of Michigan. Mr. Louis B. Lee, who has heretofore covered both Michigan and Illinois in this department, now confines his labors to the latter state.

R. Scott Miner has charge of the commercial department for the American Book Company, Chicago. He spends two-thirds of his time in the office and goes out on occasional adoption contests only. He made a good increase in his department during the past year.

A GOOD SCHOOL PENCIL.

STUDENTS SKETCHING—*Eberhard Faber* * 439—HB

EBERHARD FABER'S STUDENTS SKETCHING PENCIL NO. 439.

Round, Natural Polish, and contains a High Grade, Thick, Black Lead. Made in three degrees of Hardness, B-HB-H.

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with the School Board of Cincinnati, or any of its employes, or any other person, he now declares to have been false in every particular; and voluntarily retracts each and every one of them with no reservations. He further states that the testimony given by him before the Special Committee of the School Board of Cincinnati, in April, 1899, was unwarranted and untrue.

Jarrett W. Davis, of Silver, Burdett & Co., has won some laurels in Ohio by his talks on the Ward method of reading.

Albany, N. Y. Mr. Charles Gibson, a prominent druggist, has been appointed by the mayor to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Calvin M. Edwards from the board. Mr. Gibson has been elected president of the board.

Because of Mrs. Ginn's poor health, Mr. Fred B. Ginn has been residing in Santa Barbara, Cal., for a year and a half, leaving the active duties of the San Francisco office to S. C. Smith and A. E. Shumate, who have just landed *Cyr Readers* (five volumes) in a four-year state adoption for exclusive use in California.

Mark R. Jouett is looking after Ginn's high school and college interests in the eastern half of Connecticut. He succeeds Mr. Howard L. Ford, who died a year ago. Mr. Jouett makes his headquarters in New York City.

Mr. R. L. Neal, formerly of St. Louis, is looking after Ginn & Company's grammar school work in the western counties of New York State. Mr. Neal makes his headquarters in Buffalo.

The American Commercial Schools Institution has been incorporated. At the Chicago meeting, Dr. H. M. Rowe, of Baltimore, presented the draft of a contract of affiliation, which was thoroughly discussed and explained and adopted practically without any change. The Board of Trustees for the Institution will be organized in New York about April 1st, and it is hoped to have that part of the work of the Institution in operation in a very short time. There will be a four-year training course for commercial teachers. Great interest is manifested in this course among the commercial teachers.

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Wm. Geo. Bruce, Publisher,
63 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Cyrus Smith is still well and happy in his Michigan home. His advanced years do not lessen his youthful spirits. He entered the book field in 1866. His motto still is:

"When you have a man to lick, do it quick"

"Ere he hits you with a brick, do it now."

The various charges which John B. Shotwell brought and published against Ralph Lytton Bower, of the American Book Co., reflecting on the integrity of his dealings

School

Indian Appellate granted the injunction brought by Burdett & Co. against the Board of Education to prevent the closing of a common school. C. Heath & Co. have been used in schools. & Co. have furnished and a review of books was about to be conducted by the Education Committee. The committee several years had this review. Burdett & Co. treated merely offer to and choose & Co.'s. In the Appellate considered the constitutionality of the privilege new of the petitioning school containing reason for rehearing but after deciding expected

West President Evans Walter board, parents board of straw r and studies.

India decided to select vices, a teach signed case of trustees but he \$2.25, a tion of license Carro well co boys in It is th

School Book Contest.

Indianapolis. The Appellate Court has granted a rehearing in the injunction suit brought by Silver, Burdett & Co., of Chicago, against the State Board of Education to prevent the execution of a contract with D. C. Heath & Co. for school arithmetics to be used in the public schools. Silver, Burdett & Co. had a contract to furnish arithmetics, and a revision of their books was undertaken about two years ago by commissions selected by the Board of Education, but paid by the contractors. After several thousand dollars had been spent on this revision by Silver, Burdett & Co. the State Board of Education treated its work as merely a competitive offer to furnish books and chose D. C. Heath & Co.'s books instead.

In deciding the case the Appellate Court considered as part of the contract certain stipulations for the privilege of making a new contract, which the petition for rehearing showed were not contained in it. No reason for granting the rehearing was stated, but another opinion deciding the case is expected.

West Chester, Pa. President John H. Evans and Secretary Walter H. Lewis of the board, in a letter to the parents, state that "the board does not encourage to go on sleigh rides, straw rides and have school and class picnics and dances when it interferes with their studies."

Indiana. The supreme court of Indiana has decided that teachers must have written contracts or they cannot recover pay for their services, although they are qualified and actually teach schools to which the trustees have assigned them. The decision was rendered in the case of a teacher in Elkhart county. The trustees paid the teacher at the rate of \$1.50, but he claimed compensation at the rate of \$2.25, under the law regulating the compensation of teachers, according to the grade of license they hold.

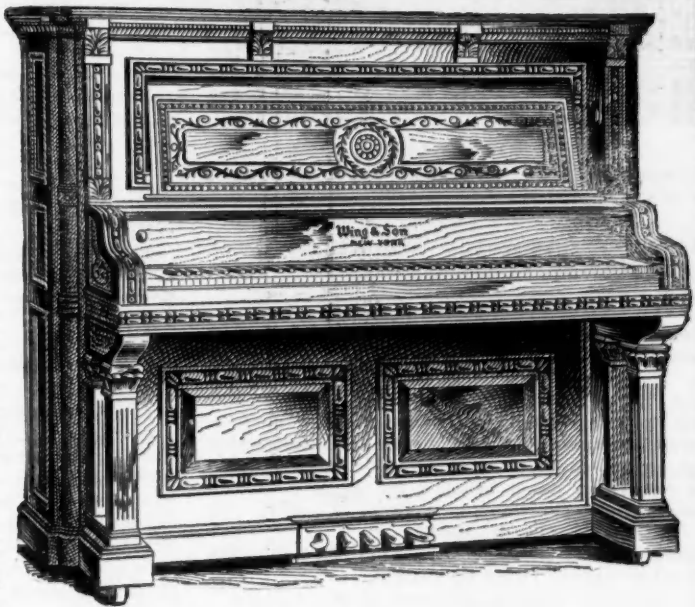
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Save from \$100 to \$200 We make the WING PIANO and sell it ourselves. It goes direct from our factory to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy the WING PIANO you pay the actual cost of construction and our small wholesale profit. This profit is small because we sell thousands of pianos yearly. Most retail stores sell no more than twelve to twenty pianos yearly, and must charge from \$100 to \$200 profit on each. They can't help it.



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We will send any WING PIANO to any part of the United States on trial. We pay freight in advance and do not ask for any advance payment or deposit. If the piano is not satisfactory after twenty days' trial in your home, we take it back entirely at our expense. You pay us nothing unless you keep the piano. There is absolutely no risk or expense to you.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

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A special feature of the Wing Piano: it imitates perfectly the tone of the mandolin, guitar, harp, zither and banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by an entire orchestra. The original instrumental attachment has been patented by us, and it cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations of it.

This Piano is a representative Wing style, being our concert grand, with longest strings, largest size sound-board and most powerful action, giving the greatest volume and power of tone. It has 7½ octaves, with overstrung scale, copper-wound bass strings; three strings in the middle and treble registers; "built-up" wrest plank, "dove-tailed" top and bottom frame, "built-up" end case construction; extra heavy metal plate; solid maple frame; Canadian spruce sound-board; noiseless pedal action; ivory and ebony keys, highly polished; hammers treated by our special tone-regulating device, making them elastic and very durable; grand revolving fall-board; full duet music desk.

Case is made in Circassian walnut, figured mahogany, genuine quartered oak, and ebonized; ornamented with handsome carved top mouldings and hand-carving on the music desk, trusses, pilasters, and bottom frame.

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We refer to over 36,000 satisfied purchasers in every part of the United States. WING PIANOS are guaranteed for 12 years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship, or material.

Wing Organs are just as carefully made as Wing Pianos. They

have a sweet, powerful, lasting tone, easy action, very handsome appearance, need no tuning. Wing organs are sold direct from the factory, sent on trial; are sold on easy monthly payments. For catalogue and prices write to us.

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1868—35th YEAR—1903

for the girls of these grades some time during the year and provide a limited commercial course in the high school.

Manual training high schools are maintained in the following cities: San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., Denver, Colo., New Haven, Conn., Chicago and Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Des Moines, Ia., Louisville, Ky., Boston, Cambridge and Springfield, Mass., St.

Paul, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and Providence, R. I.

Milwaukee, Wis. The board of school directors has under consideration the abolishment of the position of Superintendent of School Repairs and the creation of the position of Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. It is intended to employ a superintendent at a salary of not less than \$1,600 nor more than \$2,500.



MRS. HELEN L. GRENFELL.
The retiring State Superintendent
of Colorado.



WM. N. SHEATS.
The retiring State Superintendent
of Florida.



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Catalogues and all information sent when requested.



New Schools

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Site selected in Drennon Park for erection of south side school.

ARKANSAS.

Benton—Plans completed by Archt. Chas. L. Thompson for erection of 2-story school. El Dorado—To erect \$25,000 school.

CALIFORNIA.

Pasadena—To erect 2-story, 12-room school according to plans of Archt. F. S. Allen; cost \$35,000. Archt. Wm. J. Bliesner, Los Angeles, prepared plans for school. Also plans prepared by Archt. Wm. B. Edwards for Washington street kindergarten. Los Angeles—Plans by Archt. John C. Austin for 2-story school to be erected on the Harvard school grounds. Santa Rosa—Sites are being selected for erection of two schools.

COLORADO.

Denver—Evans school, costing \$130,000, is nearing completion. Archt. David W. Dryden.

CONNECTICUT.

Seymour—Addition to Bank street school planned by Archt. L. W. Robinson, New Haven; appropriation of \$20,000. Ansonia—Plans preparing by Archt. W. D. Johnson for two 8-room schools; cost \$25,000 each. New London—Plans by Archts. Donnelly & Hazelton for 3-story school for Manual Training and Industrial school. Watertown—Parochial school to be erected on Washington street. West Stamford—Plans have been prepared for \$20,000 addition to school. West Hartford—Plans by Archt. J. J. Dwyer, Hartford, for seminary to be erected for the Sisters of St. Joseph. Waterbury—School is being erected.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Three-story school for Rt. Rev. John J. Monaghan to be erected according to plans of Archts. Hill and Thompson; cost \$25,000.

GEORGIA.

Valdosta—Archts. T. W. Smith & Co. prepared plans for \$25,000 high school. Leesburg—To erect school. Albany—High school to cost \$25,000 will be erected.

IDAHO.

Wardner—Plans preparing for 2-story 8-room school by Archt. Newton C. Gauntt, Winchester, Wash.; cost \$15,000.

ILLINOIS.

Decatur—To erect school to replace one destroyed by fire. Chicago—To erect Graham school on Forty-fifth street and Union avenue, according to plans of Archt. R. B. Williamson. Danville—Site selected for high school. Hoopston—Plans preparing by Archts. McCoy & Stuebe, Danville, for 2-story addition to school. Chicago—Plans preparing for school for St. Jerome's congregation, Rogers Park, by Archt. H. J. Schlacks; cost \$40,000. Bloomington—Work on Irving school well under construction. Mahomet—School is being erected. Chicago—Archts. Murphy & Camp have plans for parochial school to be erected on Whipple and School streets; cost \$50,000. Chicago—An addition to be erected to Taylor school. Peru—Acht. William J. Brinkman preparing plans for school.

INDIANA.

Springport—Acht. W. S. Kaufman, Richmond, has plans for 4-room school. Vincennes—Plans for 2-story school are being prepared by Archt. Thomas Campbell; cost \$25,000. Indianapolis—Plans for school to be erected on Rural street have been approved; Archt. Clarence Martindale. Fort Wayne—Two schools to be erected to replace the school on Hanna street and the one on West Jefferson street. Terre Haute—Two schools to be erected. Also an addition to State Normal school; cost \$90,000. Newtown—Plans preparing for 11-room, \$18,000 school; Archts. McCoy & Stuebe, Danville, Ill.

INDIAN TERRITORY.
Checotah—Plans by Archt. E. C. Smith, Denison, Texas, for erection of 2-story, 10-room school.

IOWA.

Jefferson—Voted to issue \$20,000 in bonds for erection of school. Goldfield—Plans preparing by Archts. Thorl, Fisher & Alban, St. Paul, Minn., for 2-story, 8-room school. Sioux City—Hunt school is nearing completion. West Des Moines—Will erect school. Gowrie—Work on \$14,000 school has been started. Fairfield—School to be erected in Second ward costing \$25,000.

KENTUCKY.

Covington—To erect \$75,000 parochial school according to plans of Archts. Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati, O. Also Archts. Schofield & Walker have been selected to draw plans for the 16th district school; cost \$80,000. Lexington—School to be erected.

LOUISIANA.

Marthaville—To rebuild school destroyed by fire; cost \$5,000. New Orleans—Central high school to be erected. Stonewall—School is being erected.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Archts. Simonson & Peltsch have completed plans for the Eastern Female high school; cost \$400,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Salem—Plans for high school submitted by Archts. Kilham & Hopkins, Boston. Boston—To erect \$30,000 primary school on Glenway lot, Blue Hill avenue; Archt. Jas. E. McLaughlin. Malden—To erect \$6,000 school.

MICHIGAN.

Grindstone City—Plans prepared by Archts. White & Hussey, Lansing, for 2-story, \$6,000 school. Rockland—School to be erected according to plans of Archts. Charlton & Kuenzli, Marquette, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis. Gladwin—Acht. E. A. Bowd, Lansing, Mich., has plans for 2-story, \$15,000 school. Alpena—Plans for 2-story parochial school prepared by Archt. Albion Liebold, Toledo, O. Ann Arbor—High school destroyed by fire will be rebuilt. Lenox—Plans ready for 2-story, \$5,000 school; Archt. T. Van Damme, Mt. Clemens. Port Huron—Planned erection of school. Yale—To erect school.

MINNESOTA.

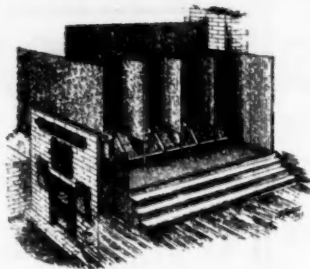
Halstad—High school to be erected according to plans of Archt. D. A. Omeyer, St. Paul. Bagley—Voted to issue \$4,000 in bonds for erection of school. LeSueur—Washington school well under construction. Rushford—\$25,000 school to be erected. St. Peter—High school to be erected. Beaver Creek—\$7,000 in bonds issued for erection of school. Battle Lake—Will erect school. St. Paul—Acht. Mark Fitzpatrick to prepare plans for addition to Whittier school, and Archts. Herman Kretz & Co. for the addition to the Hancock school; total cost \$32,000. Kandiyohi—Two schools to be erected in Dist. No. 15. Appleton—Plans have been prepared by Archts. Thorl, Alban & Fisher, St. Paul, for erection of 2-story, \$15,000 high school. Starbuck—M. P. Thorl, Archt., St. Paul, prepared plans for school.

MISSOURI.

Carthage—\$75,000 high school is under construction.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln—Site selected for parochial school. Exeter—8-room, \$8,000 parochial school planned by Archt. J. H. Craddock, Lincoln. Omaha—To plan four additional rooms to the Corrigan school and six addi-



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tional to the Madison school. Also to erect 16-room school, at Twenty-third and Vinton streets, to replace the Vinton school.

NEW JERSEY.

Collingswood—Plans for 2-story school by Archt. H. A. Macomb, Philadelphia, Pa. Newark—Kearney schools to be enlarged; 3-story additions to schools Nos. 4 and 5; Archt. John B. Warren. Harrison—Bonds to the amount of \$45,000 issued for erection of school on Cross street. Garwood—To erect school. Paterson—To issue \$275,000 in bonds for erection of high school. West Orange—Acht. Arthur Dillon planned school to be erected on Hazel avenue and Mitchell street; cost \$40,000. Jersey City—School to be erected in Greenville section; John Rowland, supervising architect.

NEW YORK.

New York—Plans by Archts. Neville & Bagge for parochial school; cost \$50,000. Lyndonville—To erect \$15,000 school. Bolivar—Accepted plans of Archt. J. Mills Platt, Rochester, for erection of \$25,000 high school. Lewiston—School planned by Archt. John H. Coxhead, Buffalo, will be erected. Canandaigua—To erect \$80,000 academy according to plans of Archt. Wilson Potter, New York City. Dannemora—Acht. R. Newton Brezee, Saratoga Springs, will furnish plans for \$6,000 school. Ellicottville—To erect an addition to the high school. Albion—Parochial school to be erected on Main street. New York—An addition to be erected to school on Avenue A. Canton—Plans are prepared for \$50,000 science building to be erected for St. Lawrence University. Sandyhill—Plans by Archt. R. Newton Brezee, Saratoga Springs, for 2-story, 8-room school; cost \$20,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Brown's Summit—School is being erected. Wyandotte—School to be erected. Wilmington—To erect school to replace one destroyed by fire.

OHIO.

Wharton—Will erect school. Milford Center—Four-room, \$8,000 school to be erected according to plans of Archt. Fred. W. Elliott, Columbus. Niles—Acht. E. R. Thompson, Youngstown, to prepare plans for three 12-room schools to cost together \$60,000. Cincinnati—\$300,000 provided for erection of two schools; Archt. Ed. H. Dornette to prepare plans. Evanston—12 room school to be erected on Langdon and Trimble avenues, in accordance with plans prepared. Toledo—Plans to be prepared by Archt. A. B. Sturgis for 2-story, \$12,000



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The Board of School Trustees of Washington, North Carolina, want plans for a school building.
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Collin H. Harding, Secretary

addition to Detroit avenue school. Newark—Plans by Archt. Wilbur T. Mills, Columbus, adopted for erection of \$25,000 school in Woodside addition of Newark. Columbus—2-story, \$45,000 school to be erected on Bellows avenue. Cleveland—Four schools to be erected. Madriver—High school to be erected. Youngstown—Plans preparing by the Guther Architectural Co., Akron, for erection of 2-story parochial school. Selma—Plans of Archt. C. F. Parker, Washington C. H., have been accepted for erection of \$12,000 school.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg—Plans by Archts. Ernst & Hanselmann for school to be erected on Earner avenue; cost \$50,000. Lanerch—2-story school to be erected in Haverford township; Archts. Churchman & Thomas, Philadelphia. Bellefonte—Plans completed by Archt. Robert Cole for 2-story addition to school. Philadelphia—3-story parochial school to be erected on Seventeenth and Ritzer streets; Archt. E. F. Durang. Pittsburg—3-story addition planned for school on Hamilton and Lang avenues, by Archts. Dean & Stophlet; cost \$40,000. Wilkesburg—Plans to be prepared by Archts. Milligan & Miller for high school. Annville—Acht. A. A. Richter, of Lebanon and Reading, Pa., have been selected to prepare plans for rebuilding Greater Lebanon Valley College. Scranton—Site selected for erection of school to replace No. 30. Altoona—High school under construction; cost \$300,000. West Chester—\$60,000 school to be erected. Philadelphia—Plans completed for four schools. Stony Creek Mills—School to be erected. Allegheny—Acht. F. C. Sauers selected to prepare plans for 4-story industrial school; cost \$140,000. York—Are selecting site for erection of \$40,000 school. Bloomsburg—Plans completed by Archt. B. W. Jury for erection of a 2-story addition to high school.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pikeus—School is completed.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Dell Rapids—Voted to issue \$10,000 in bonds for erection of school. Pierre—School to be erected on Indian school grounds; cost \$15,000. Wessington Springs—Plans for addition to seminary prepared by Archt. Jos. Schwarz, Sioux Falls, S. D.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—High school has been completed.

TEXAS.

Oak Cliff—School is being erected. Alto—High school to cost \$6,000 will be erected. Palestine—Work has commenced on the parochial school; cost \$90,000.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City—\$100,000 has been appropriated for erection of a training school.

WISCONSIN.

Marathon—Archts. Parkinson & Deckendorf, La Crosse, have plans for \$16,000 school for the Catholic Society. Appleton—Competitive plans are being prepared for \$100,000 high school. St. Croix—To issue \$5,000 in bonds for erection of county training school. Fond du Lac—McKinley school completed. Eau Claire—Site selected for erection of \$40,000 high school. Chippewa Falls—Archts. Sedgwick & Saxton to prepare plans for \$20,000 school.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Keary's Heroes of Asgard.—Revised and abridged by Charles H. Morss. 16mo, cloth, 221 pp. Price, 25 cents.
Out of the Northland.—By Emilie Kip Baker. 16mo, cloth, 165 pp. Price, 25 cents.
A First Book of Algebra.—By John W. Hopkins. 245 pp. The Macmillan Company, New York, Chicago. Sold by Geo. Brumder Book Department, Milwaukee, Wis.
In the Days of Shakespeare.—By Tudor Jenks. Uniform with "In the Days of Chaucer." 288 pp., 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. Price, \$1.00 net. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York.
My Little Book of Prayer.—By Muriel Strode. The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.
The Napoleon Myth.—By Henry Ridgely Evans. Containing a reprint of "The Grand Erratum," by Jean-Baptiste Peres, and an introduction by Dr. Paul Carus.

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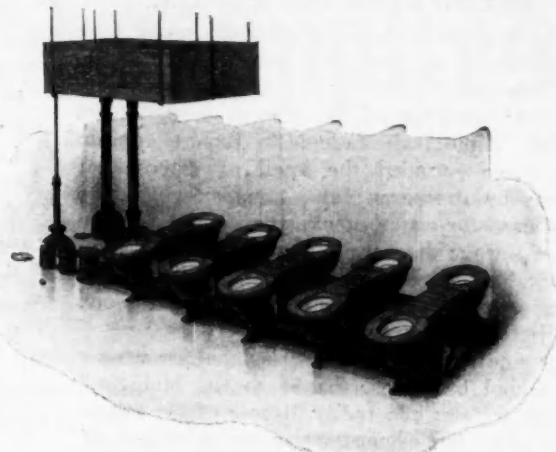
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New Second Music Reader.—By James M. McLaughlin, Director of Music, Boston Public Schools, and W. W. Gilchrist, author of "Exercises for Sight-Singing Classes, etc." Sq. 12mo. Cloth, 122 pp. List price 30 cents; mailing price, 35 cents. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York and Chicago.

The Riverside Graded Song Book. Part II. For Grammar Grades. By William M. Lawrence, principal of the W. H. Ray school, Chicago. 168 pp. Price, 40 cents, postpaid. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, New York, Chicago.

The Sprague Classic Readers. Book IV. By Sarah E. Sprague, Ph. D. 376 pp. Price, 60 cents. Educational Publishing Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

A Tale of Two Cities.—By Charles Dickens. Abridged and Edited with Notes and Introduction by Margaret Coult, Teacher of English in the Newark high school. 238 pp. Price, 20 cents. University Publishing Company, New York, Boston, New Orleans.

El Cautivo De Dona Mendia (Spanish).—By R. Diez De La Cortina, B. A. 59 pp. Price, 35 cents. William R. Jenkins, New York.

The Supervision of Country Schools. By Andrew Sloan Draper, LL.D., Commissioner of Education, State of New York. 43 pages. Price 50 cents. Published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y.

Manual of Medial Writing. Designed to accompany the Medial Series of Writing Books. By Horace W. Shaylor and Geo. H. Shattuck. Price, 10 cents. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

A Little Brother to the Bear. By William J. Long. Wood Folk Series, Book Five. 12mo., cloth, 178 pages. List price 50 cents. Ginn & Company, Boston, New York, Chicago.

The Phonic Word List. A complete list of all the monosyllabic words, phonograms and Syllabic elements of the English language. By Sarah F. Buckelew and Margaret W. Lewis of Public School No. 49, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Isaac Pitman & Sons, New York City.

The Stenographic Word List. For lessons based on the Isaac Pitman System of Phonic Shorthand. By Sarah F. Buckelew and Margaret W. Lewis of Public School No. 49, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The World's Commercial Products. With equivalents in French, German and Spanish. By J. A. Slater. Cloth, gilt (size 5x8 1/2), 163 pages. Price, 85 cents postpaid. Special rates to schools and teach-

ers. Isaac Pitman & Sons, New York.

Simple Rules for Bridge. A pamphlet. By K. N. Steele, 2d edition, revised. Price, 25 cents. William R. Jenkins, New York.

Elementary Course in Mechanical Drawing. Comprising selection and use of Instruments, Geometrical Problems and Orthographic Projections. By Arthur W. Chase, B. S., Instructor of Machine Drawing and Design in the R. T. Crane Manual Training High School (Chicago, Ill.). In two parts. Part I. (now ready), 7x9 oblong, 189 pp., 97 figures. Cloth, \$1.50. Publisher, Howland Speakman, Chicago, Ill.

The Principles of Art Education. A Philosophical, Aesthetical and Psychological Discussion of Art Education. By Hugo Munsterberg, Professor of Psychology in Harvard University. 114 pp. The Prang Educational Company, New York, Boston, Chicago.

Suggestions in Hand Work.—By Wilhelmina Seegmiller, Director of Art Instruction in the Indianapolis public schools. 80 pp. Atkinson, Mentzer & Grover, Chicago, Boston.

The Woman Trustee, and Other Stories About Schools.—By C. W. Bardeen, Editor of the School Bulletin. 259 pp. Price, \$1.00.

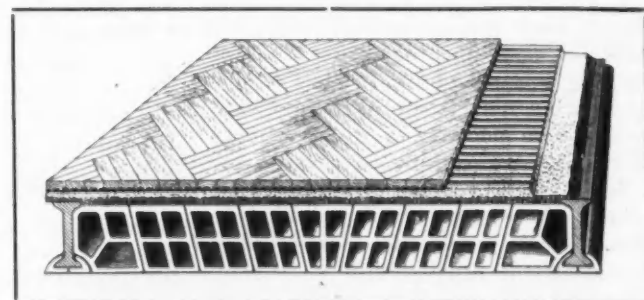
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THE SEPTIC TANK METHOD OF SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

The various methods of sewage disposal have been elaborated from the ancient one of dumping into running streams into the more highly scientific methods of the present days, known as the "Biological Methods." Expert opinion long since sounded the knell of disposal of sewage by discharge into streams, which are often used for water supplies by towns below the site of sewage discharge. Dumping raw sewage into waterways is unsanitary, unsafe and unesthetic. Raw sewage should never be dumped into water-courses.

For small communities or isolated structures like school buildings, thanks to the biological method, we can effectually dispose of sewage so as to make the effluent water which comes off from the sewage sufficiently harmless from a hygienic standpoint, to permit discharge either into creeks or simply running it over the soil, perhaps for irrigation purposes. The working of the Septic Tank method of sewage disposal is simple. Advantage is taken in this system of the action of the so-called anaerobic bacteria; that is to say, the bacteria which live without the presence of air or oxygen. These bacteria have the power of splitting up crude organic matter into more simple compounds, of devouring the food upon which the pathogenic or disease-producing bacteria thrive, of fighting with these disease-producing bacteria and cutting short their existence. By this bacterial action, the sewage is purified. The more highly complex products of crude sewage, such as nitrogenous compounds, are resolved into the simple elements. The disease-producing bacteria are destroyed. Consequently, the harmful elements of sewage from a hygienic standpoint, are eliminated, with the result that the effluent water coming off from the Septic Tank is actually potable. The Septic Tank in structure consists of a series of sewer pipes conveying the sewage to the tank; the tank itself, being a rectangular cement-lined or stone reservoir, carefully fitted with especial devices to control the flow and proper development of the bacterial action. The flow through the tank gives the anaerobic bacteria opportunity to grapple with their foes, and to split up the organic matter. So perfect is this bacterial action in the Septic Tank System, that analysis of the effluent water as it comes out of the tank compared with similar analysis of the crude sewage as it enters the tank, demonstrates that at least 99 9/10 per cent. of the bacteria originally present are removed by passage of the sewage through this system. There is no system of filtration which can remove more than this percentage of bacteria. It is also found that the few bacteria which remain do not belong to the pathogenic or disease-producing species.

The Septic Tank method is ideal under any circumstances. Time and again it has been found the only solution of the problem of getting rid of sewage where there is no possibility of connecting with public sewers. How much easier, safer and more economical it is to construct a Septic Tank near a schoolhouse than it is to dump the excreta of the school community into a privy-vault, which when filled must be evacuated, usually with an accompanying horrible odor, and must then be carted away, either to be dumped into a water-way, thus endangering life by spreading disease, or else by dumping upon some area of land, untreated, becoming a nuisance eventually to the neighborhood.

Pottstown, Pa. The Board of Education is taking stringent measures to enforce vaccination. All children not vaccinated will be excluded from the schools and teachers and janitors have been requested to be vaccinated.

TEXT BOOK NEWS.

The American Book Company's new printing and publishing plant at Cincinnati will be completed. It will be model in every particular and will fully serve the demands of the company.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Adopted D'Ooge's Latin (Ginn & Co.) for high schools.

Racine, Wis. Adopted Tarr's New Physical Geography.

Syracuse, N. Y. Adopted Mace's United States History.

Nashville, Tenn. Adopted Lockwood and Emerson's Rhetoric for high school use, and Milne's Larger Algebra for eighth grade and high school use.

Bay City, Mich. Adopted Carhart and Chute's High School Physics, Lyman and Goddard's Plane Trigonometry, Joyne's Schiller's Marie Stuart, Adam's Mediaeval and Modern History, William's and Roger's Commercial Arithmetic, Smith's Macaulay: On Addison, Standard Classics, Fraser and Squaire's French Grammar (complete), Newell's Descriptive Chemistry (complete edition), Wrong's British Nation, Milne's Standard Arithmetic, Milne's Grammar School Algebra.

Illinois. Dickens as an Educator, by James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools, Toronto, published by D. Appleton & Co., was recently adopted by the Teachers' Reading Circle Board. Hodge's Nature Study and Life, published by Ginn & Company, was also adopted.

Buffalo, N. Y. Adopted Blodgett Readers. These books were written by Supt. A. B. Blodgett, of Syracuse, N. Y., and are published by Ginn & Company.

Utica and Rome, N. Y. Adopted James' Readers as basal tests in reading.

PORTABLE SCHOOLHOUSES.

(Concluded from page 10.)

All metal work must first have one heavy coat of metallic paint.

All glass throughout to be best quality, single thickness American glass; all to be thoroughly bedded and properly set in place, and left whole and sound and thoroughly clean on the completion of the entire work.

Finally the contractor must clear out all rubbish, etc., and sweep all floors clean and leave the building free from all dirt.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

It will be noticed that considerable attention is given to the subject of ventilation.

Fresh air is as important as good food; ventilation is as important, at least, as the matter of heating. Over half the diseases of the human race are owing to foul air.

The main feature of this one-room building consists in the superior facilities for warming and ventilating the school room.

The fresh air, after entering the air chamber through the openings in the outside walls under the first floor joist, passes another opening at least 20x24 inches in size, below the heater, which is especially adapted for the purpose intended. In other words, this heater is surrounded with a steel jacket, and between this jacket and the heater proper the fresh air is warmed to about 120 degrees on an average. It is then driven into the room in volumes through the perforated top of said heater, and distributed throughout in course of thirty minutes. It is afterwards withdrawn from the school room, as it descends to the floor, first, in part by draught of the heater; and second, through the registers and tin boxes in the floor into the foul air duct and from there into the ventilating flues. The entire foul air duct and the up-

right ventilator are enclosed with asbestos; the object for so doing being to prevent them from becoming cold, which would mar or check the circulation.

Three forces are always operating in cold weather to drive the foul air through these ventilating registers, viz.: the expansive power given by the heater to the air as it enters the room; the condensation of the air as it cools rapidly when it comes in contact with the window glass, where it drops immediately into the register boxes beneath; and last, but not least, the exhaustion created in the ventilating flue by the heat derived from the smoke escaping through the sheet iron flue in the center of the ventilator.

There are no mechanical devices connected therewith and all is trusted to and arranged for natural ventilation.

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Any Man Over Fifty.

You can interest any man over fifty years of age in anything that will make him feel better, because while he may not as yet have any positive organic disease he no longer feels the buoyancy and vigor of twenty-five nor the freedom from aches and pains he enjoyed in earlier years, and he very naturally examines with interest any proposition looking to the improvement and preservation of his health.

He will notice among other things that the stomach of fifty is a very different one from the stomach he possessed at twenty-five. That greatest care must be exercised as to what is eaten and how much of it, and even with the best of care, there will be increasing digestive weakness with advancing years.

A proposition to perfect or improve the digestion and assimilation of food is one which interests not only every man of fifty but every man, woman and child of any age, because the whole secret of good health, good blood, strong nerves, is to have a stomach which will promptly and thoroughly digest wholesome food because blood, nerves, brain tissue and every other constituent of the body are entirely the product of digestion, and no medicine or "health" food can possibly create pure blood or restore shaky nerves, when a weak stomach is replenishing the daily wear and tear of the body from a mass of fermenting half-digested food.

No, the stomach itself wants help and in no round-about way, either; it wants direct, unmistakable assistance, such as is given by one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

These tablets cure stomach trouble because their use gives the stomach a chance to rest and recuperate; one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contains digestive elements sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of ordinary food such as bread, meat, eggs, etc.

The plan of dieting is simply another name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new fangled breakfast foods simply makes matters worse, as any dyspeptic who has tried them knows.

As Dr. Bennett says, the only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug stores or is protected by a trade mark must be a humbug, whereas as a matter of truth any druggist who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of indigestion, heart burn, heart trouble, nervous prostration and run-down condition generally, than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach trouble combined.

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The names given below are those of the leading and most reliable School Supply Houses in the United States. None other can receive a place in this Directory. Everything required in or about a School House may be secured promptly and at the lowest market price by ordering from these Firms.

ARCHITECTS—SCHOOL.

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Columbia School Supply Co.....Indianapolis, Ind
W A Rowles.....Chicago
Caxton Co.....Chicago
McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Haney Sch F Co.....Grand Rapids, Mich

APPARATUS—SCIENTIFIC.

Columbia School Supply Co
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Bunde & Upmeyer, 71-75 Wis. St.
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McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Phillips Sch Supp H. Williamsport, Pa
Peckham, Little & Co.....New York

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The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
W A Rowles.....Chicago
Caxton Co.....Chicago
McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
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The Caxton Co.....Chicago
W A Rowles.....Chicago
Columbia School Supply Co.....Indianapolis, Ind
McConnell School Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Haney Sch F Co.....Grand Rapids, Mich
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Co.....Trenton, N. J.
Am School Furn Co.....N. Y., Chicago

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(See School Blanks.)

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W A Rowles.....Chicago
The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis

BOOK-COVERS.

Holden Book Cover Co
Springfield, Mass

BRUSHES.

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Milw. Dustless Brush Co
Milwaukee, Wis

CAPS AND GOWNS.

Cottrell & Leonard.....Albany, N. Y.

CHARTS.

Peckham, Little & Co.....New York
The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
Thomas Kane & Co.....Racine, " "
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Rand, McNally & Co.....Chicago
The Caxton Co.....Chicago
McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Haney Sch F Co.....Grand Rapids, Mich
Milton-Bradley Co.....Springfield, Mass
Am School Furn Co.....N. Y., Chicago

(Anatomical)

McConnell School Supply Co.....Phila

CLASS PINS.

Bunde & Upmeyer, 71-75 Wis. St.
Milwaukee, Wis

CLOCKS—PROGRAM.

Columbia School Supply Co
Indianapolis, Ind
Fred Frick Clock Co.....Waynesboro, Pa

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
The Caxton Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago

CRAYON.

Peckham, Little & Co.....New York
N.Y.Silicate Book Slate Co.....Chicago
Eagle Pencil Co.....Chicago
The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
American School Furn Co
New York, " "
Grand Rapids School Furn Co
Grand Rapids, " "
Thos Kane & Co Works
New York, " "
Rand, McNally & Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Chandler Adj Chair & Desk
Works.....Boston
McConnell School Supply Co.....Phila

DIPLOMAS.

Ames & Rollinson Co.....New York
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila

DOOR SPRINGS FOR SCHOOLS.

Yale & Towne Mfg Co.....New York

DRAWING SUPPLIES.

Milton-Bradley Co.....Springfield, Mass
Prang Ed Co.....Boston, N. Y., & Chi.
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Eagle Pencil Co.....New York
Favor, Ruhl & Co.....New York

DRAWING TABLES.

Fritz & Goedel Mfg. Co.....Grand Rapids, Mich

ENGRAVERS.

Clark Engraving Co.....Milwaukee

ERASERS.

N Y Silicate Slate Co.....New York
Eberhard Faber.....Chicago
The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Caxton Co.....Chicago
McConnell School Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Haney Sch F Co.....Grand Rapids, Mich
Am School Furn Co.....N. Y., Chicago
Peckham, Little & Co.....New York

FINE STATIONERY.

Bunde & Upmeyer, 71-75 Wis. St.
Milwaukee, Wis
Phillips Sch Supp H. Williamsport, Pa

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

(Dealers.)

The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
McConnell School Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis

GLOBES.

Chandler Adj Chair & Desk
Works.....Boston
American School Furn Co
New York, Chicago
Cleveland School Furn Works
New York, " "
Grand Rapids School Furn Co
Grand Rapids, " "
Thos Kane & Co Works
New York, " "
The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
The Caxton Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Rand, McNally & Co.....Chicago
McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Peckham, Little & Co.....New York

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

Dickson Htg & Vtg Co.....Peoria, Ill

INK.

Harry D Kirk.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Barbour Tablet Ink Co.....Evansville, Ind

INK WELLS.

Squires Ink Well Co.....Pittsburg, Pa
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.

Milton-Bradley Co.....Springfield, Mass
Thos Charles Co.....Chicago

LANTERN SLIDES.

McIntosh Stereopticon Co., Dept. 3
Chicago

LIQUID SLATING.

E W A Rowles.....Chicago
McConnell School Supply Co.....Phila
Am. School Furn. Co.....N. Y., Chicago

MANUAL TRAINING SUPPLIES.

Hammacher & Schlemmer.....New York
Chandler & Barber.....Boston
Milton-Bradley Co.....Springfield, Mass

MAGIC LANTERNS.

McIntosh Stereopticon Co., Dept. 3
Chicago

MAPS.

The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
Rand, McNally & Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Caxton Co.....Chicago
McConnell School Supply Co.....Phila
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Haney Sch F Co.....Grand Rapids, Mich
Phillips Sch Supp H. Williamsport, Pa
Peckham, Little & Co.....New York

MEDALS.

Bunde & Upmeyer Co.....
71-75 Wis. St., Milwaukee, Wis

OPERA CHAIRS.

A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
Cincinnati Seating Co.....Cincinnati, O.
Am School Furn Co.....N. Y., Chicago
Thos Kane & Co.....Racine, Wis.
Grand Rapids School Furniture
Works.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
E W A Rowles.....Chicago

PENCILS.

Dixon Crucible Co.....Jersey City, N J
Eberhard Faber.....New York
Eagle Pencil Co.....Chicago
Favor, Ruhl & Co.....Chicago

PENCIL SHARPENERS.

N Y Silicate Slate Co.....New York
Favor, Ruhl & Co.....Chicago
F H Coon & Co.....Leominster, Mass
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Dixon Crucible Co.....Jersey City

PENS.

(Manufacturers.)

Eagle Pencil Co.....New York
The Esterbrook Pen Co.....Chicago
(Dealers.)
Eberhard Faber.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

Columbia School Supply Co
Indianapolis, Ind
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
O H Stoebling Co.....Chicago
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Phillips Sch Supp H. Williamsport, Pa

PRISM GLASS.

New York Prism Co.....New York

PROJECTION LANTERNS.

McIntosh Stereopticon Co., Dept. 3
Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago

PROGRAM CLOCKS.

Fred Frick Clock Co.....Waynesboro, Pa

PROJECTION SCREENS.

McIntosh Stereopticon Co., Dept. 3
Chicago

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The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago

RELIEF MAPS.

The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
E. W. A. Rowles.....Chicago

RUBBER BANDS.

Eberhard Faber.....New York

SANITARY APPLIANCES.

N O Nelson Mfg Co.....St Louis, Mo
Dickson Htg & Vtg Co.....Peoria, Ill

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

N O Nelson Mfg Co.....St Louis, Mo

SCHOOL BLANKS.

The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
The Caxton Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Rand, McNally & Co.....Chicago
McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
Phillips Sch Supp H. Williamsport, Pa
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Am School Furn Co.....N. Y., Chicago
Peckham, Little & Co.....New York

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

N. J. School-Church Furniture Co.
Trenton, N J
Chandler Desk & Seat Co.....Boston
Am School Furn Co
New York, Chicago
The Caxton Co.....Chicago
The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
Grand Rapids Sch Furn Co
Grand Rapids, Mich
Haney Sch F Co.....Grand Rapids, Mich
Fritz & Goedel Mfg. Co.....Chicago
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Thomas Kane & Co.....Racine, Wis
Moore Mfg Co.....Springfield, Mo
Piqua School Furn Co.....Piqua, O
Milton-Bradley Co.....Springfield, Mass
Phillips Sch Supp H. Williamsport, Pa
N. J. Church School Furniture
Co.....Trenton, N. J.

SCHOOLROOM STATUARY.

C. Hennecke Co.....Milwaukee

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Prang Educational Co
New York, Chicago, Boston
Chandler Adj Chair & Desk
Works.....Chicago
Chandler & Barber.....Chicago
American Sch Furn Co
Chicago, " "
Chicago, " "
Chicago, " "
Thos Kane & Co Works
Chicago, " "
N Y Silicate Slate Co.....Chicago
Peckham, Little & Co.....Chicago
McConnell Sch Supply Co.....Phila
Columbia School Supply Co
Indianapolis, Ind
The A H Andrews Co.....Chicago
The Caxton Co.....Chicago
E W A Rowles.....Chicago
Rand, McNally & Co.....Chicago
Thomas Kane & Co.....Racine, Wis
L A Murray & Co.....Kilbourn, Wis
Haney Sch F Co.....Grand Rapids, Mich
Milton-Bradley Co.....Springfield, Mass
Phillips Sch Supp H. Williamsport, Pa
N. J. Church School Furniture
Co.....Trenton, N. J.

STATIONERY.

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Bunde & Upmeyer, 71-75 Wis. St.
Milwaukee
Favor, Ruhl & Co.....New York

TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

Central Teachers' Agcy.....Columbus, O
Nat'l Educational Bureau
Harrisburg, Pa
Schermerhorn Teachers' Agency
New York
Pratt Teachers' Agency.....Chicago
Syracuse Teachers' Agency.....Syracuse
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Teachers' Exchange.....Boston
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N. W. Teachers' Bur.....Madison, Wis
Fisk Teachers' Agency.....Boston
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Minneapolis, Minn., & Spokane, Wash
Sheridan Teachers' Agency.....Chicago
Greenwood, S. C.
Colo. Teachers' Agcy.....Denver, Colo.
Warrensburg Teachers' Agency.....Warrensburg, Mo.

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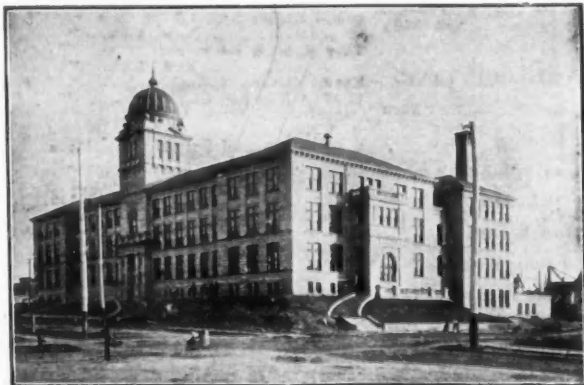
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